

# President Weighs Edict to Squeeze Labor

See Page 3

## Truman Sets Mark In Music Criticism

By Alan Max

Cultural standards in the United States were raised to a new high over the weekend with publication of President Truman's penetrating letter offering a punch in the nose to a critic of his daughter's concert style.

Constructive in tone, serious in purpose and revealing a deep study of the subject, Mr. Truman's letter is certain to rank with the writings of G. B. Shaw and Donald Tovey on music.

Observers were especially struck by the manner in which Mr. Truman, as befitting the head of the government, retained an objective view throughout the controversy and did not permit family considerations to warp his judgment.

The thoughtful analysis of music by the head of the leading political party in the United States was particularly striking when compared with the document of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1948 on musical work in that country.

Where the Soviet Union dictatorially informed music critics that the people expect them to "base their criticism on objective principles," Mr. Truman told the Washington critic that "I have just read your lousy review . . . you sound like a frustrated old man who never made a success, an eight-ulcer man on a four ulcer job, and all four ulcers working."

The reference to the "ulcer" is particularly learned. The ulcer is evidently a type of musical instrument, now obsolete, and akin to the dulcimer.

The Soviet Union, in brutal fashion, told Soviet composers that the people expect them to study the classical composers, including classical Russian opera, "outstanding in its inner content, its wealth of melody, and breadth of range, its peoples and the fine, beautiful, clear musical form."

Compare this with Mr. Truman's move to bring forward democratically the best in the musical world with his words: "I never met you, but if I do, you'll need a new nose and plenty of beefsteak, and perhaps a supporter below."

The phrase "a supporter below" clearly refers to the way French horns often give support to the violins in symphonic music.

It is, of course, highly reassuring to see this proof of even temper and complete self-control on the part of a man who holds the atom-bomb in his hands.

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## AFL SHOP LEADERS OK PLEA TO HALT KOREA WAR

AFL local officials and shop leaders, including many from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, have signed the cease-fire peace message initiated last week by the New York Labor Conference for Peace, it was reported here yesterday.

Showing a new alertness to the threat of World War III and a keener responsiveness to the attitude of the rank and file workers than hitherto, between 400 and 500 union and shop officials of CIO, AFL and independent unions have signed the labor peace statement, a spokesman said.

Their response to the statement has spurred local and national trade union campaigns for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea, withdrawal of all foreign troops, and a Big 5 meeting to reconcile differences. This was the essence of the statement adopted by the New York Labor Conference for Peace.

The statement declared that the "American people are peace-loving peoples and shall spare no effort to assure our boys in Korea a peaceful Christmas in the spirit of good-will towards all men." Twenty CIO, AFL and independent local unions at the Conference adopted that message and initiated a movement to be spearheaded by 1000 union officials for mass signatures from shop chairmen and union stewards by this Tuesday.

### OTHER SIGNERS

In addition to ILGWU shop leaders who signed the appeal, signatures were obtained from leaders of AFL Paper Local 107, and Painters Union Local 905.

The Painters District Council which represents 11 locals with a membership of 10,000 and is rightwing controlled, indicated the overwhelming mood for peace action (Continued on Page 9)

## Peace Negotiations: Our Best Defense

—See Editorial, Page 2

## Eyewitness Tells How Cops Slew Negro Vet

The police who murdered John Derrick, 24-year-old Negro veteran, in Harlem early Thursday morning, "ordered us to stick up our hands and started shooting at the same time," said an eye-witness and friend of the slain vet to the Daily Worker yesterday.

Zack Milline, 35-year-old grocery store worker, who, along with Pvt. Oscar Farley, 32, also a Negro veteran, were returning home with Derrick when the shooting occurred at Eighth Avenue and 119th Street, told this newspaper it was "murder, just plain murder."

Milline will describe the wanton killing at a Golden Gate protest rally tonight.

Milline told how the three friends were returning home at 4:00 a.m. "after having a little fun" in celebration of Derrick's discharge from the army, when they were accosted by patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakotis of the 28th Precinct.

"It's hard to say what happened, it took place so quickly," Milline recounted, "but they ordered us to stick up our hands and started shooting at the same time."

Milline still seemed stunned

by the enormity of the crime. "Why? Why did they do it?" he asked. "I've never seen anything like it in my life."

"I put my hands up," Milline said, "and the cops searched us."

Did the slain ex-GI have a gun on his person as the police claim? "I did not see him with a gun," Milline replied, "that's what the cops say."

The father of three children then said the police "tried to make us say that we knew Derrick had a gun" but "we told them it wasn't true."

Milline said he knew Derrick,

a veteran with six years of service in Germany during which he was wounded, for "about a month." He's known Pvt. Farley, who returned to Fort Dix last night, "ever since I've been five years old."

Asked to comment on charges by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Civil Rights Congress that Derrick was the victim of a police murder, Milline said: "That's true, I go along with it, it was murder, plain murder."

Harlem boiled with mass fer-

ment over the latest lynch killing and demands for swift punishment of the guilty policemen swept the community. A statement signed by William L. Patterson, National Executive Secretary, Nat Ross, state executive secretary, Russell Meek, Harlem executive secretary and Elaine Ross, state administrative secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said that the slaying of Derrick "must arouse Harlem and the nation."

"This death," they said, "must be the beginning of the end of police violence against the Negro people."

## Hear U. S. Peace Delegates Tonight

GOLDEN GATE  
142 ST. & LENOX

—See Page 9



# Peace Negotiations: Best Defense

An Editorial

THE TRUMAN-ATTLEE CONFERENCE proved one thing—that the Washington leadership still refuses to get out of other people's territory.

Washington refuses to get out of Korea, which belongs to the Korean people.

Washington refuses to get out of Chinese Taiwan (Formosa) which belongs to China, and has belonged to China for hundreds of years.

"We are ready to negotiate," says Washington—but we won't get out of other people's territory.

Washington leaders say they will not discuss getting out of Formosa until the Korea question is settled. They say Formosa and Korea are "two separate questions."

But if that were true, then why did President Truman rush the U. S. Seventh Fleet to surround Formosa in the same order which sent MacArthur pouring his

(Continued on Page 7)

## Warns of New Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The American wage-earner will be hit with new tax increases to pay for the Wall Street war program, chairman Leon H. Keyserling of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors predicted today. Keyserling wants rearmament on a "pay-as-we-go" basis even if it tops \$50 billion a year.

And he indicated that the "pay" will be by the people, "up and down the scale and not just at the top." The people must make "heroic" sacrifices, he said.

# UN to Debate USSR Bid for Korea Peace

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 10.—The United Nations Assembly had before it today a proposal for an end to the Korean war by immediate withdrawal of "all foreign forces." The resolution, submitted to the Political Committee on Saturday by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky, proposes that

## Soviet People Feel World Peace Movement Can Halt War Forces

By Joseph Clark  
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent  
By Cable to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Dec. 10.—Considering seriousness with which the Soviet people view Truman's bellicose Nov. 30 statement, I have been watching for signs of warlike spirit here. Today I thought I detected it on hearing martial band music near Solovki Park and the sound of marching feet.

It turned out to be just the first of many sport clubs marching with skis. Seems as though everybody in Moscow was either on skates, skis or sleds. Entire families are out for winter sports. The only conclusion I can draw is that people here have unlimited faith in ability of broadened world peace movement to prevent unleashing of a new war. On the subway going to the park, a man next to me was reading the latest issue of the paper "For a Lasting Peace," the editorial of which said:

"The resolute action of the peoples of the world who had condemned Truman's statement revealed in full the flimsiness of the base on which the Wall Street rulers are building their plans for world domination revealed the instability of aggressive, anti-peoples blocs and alliances.

"This is what gave rise to the appeals for 'moderation' and 'diplomatic' way out of the blind alley in which the ill-starred U. S. rulers found themselves. Such appeals are now made by the more far-sighted representatives of the ruling clique in the imperialist camp."

The editorial also says: "Common action of the mass of the people against imperialist aggression will force the retreat of the imperialists."

The Soviet proposal contrasted with the State Department-dictated six-power resolution which calls only for the end of what it terms "intervention" by China in the war.

Meanwhile rumors circulated here that Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Central People's Government, has advised the Indian regime that People's China will enter negotiations on Korea if it received a full and equal voice as the recognized government of China, and if the conference of China, the U.S.S.R., Britain and the U. S. discusses all Far Eastern problems, including Taiwan (Formosa) and not merely Korea.

It was also reported by sources close to the Indian delegation here that People's China has told the Nehru government that Chinese volunteers are willing to stop at the 38th parallel.

A press representative of the Indian delegate denied there was any truth to the report.

Meanwhile, dispatches from Tokyo said that the People's Army forces had reached Sohung, 30 miles north of the parallel.

Sir Benegal called a series of Sunday conferences with the delegates from the twelve co-sponsor nations to draft a resolution under which the UN General Assembly would recommend a formal ceasefire.

(Continued from Page 2)

fire and establish a buffer zone between the MacArthur and People's armies.

Some of the demand that the People's Army halt at the 38th parallel is coming from those who went along with the Truman-MacArthur policy of crossing the same border between North and South Korea earlier, and continuing to advance right to the borders of China.

The Soviet resolution which is

(Continued on Page 9)

## Packinghouse Local Writes To Martinsville 7, Lt. Gilbert

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—Armour Local 12, oldest United Packinghouse Workers local in Los Angeles, has sent letters in behalf of the Martinsville Seven, framed on a murder charge, and Lt. Leon Gilbert, Army jimcrow victim in Korea.

The local at its last meeting directed that in the case of the Martinsville Seven the conviction be expressed that the men did not have a fair trial, that they are entitled to a review of the case and

to a new trial removed from the lynch hysteria of the Martinsville area.

In behalf of Lieutenant Gilbert, first condemned to death in Korea, then sentenced by President Truman to 20 years at hard labor, the local protested that court-martial sessions in Korea did not allow presentation of an adequate defense by the accused Negro officer.

The local contributed \$5 to each of the NAACP campaign funds in the cases.

## Call for Observers At McCarran 'Trials'

Trade unions, fraternal and civic organizations were urged yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to send delegations of observers to the series of holiday season belt-line deportation "trials" scheduled to begin 9:30 this morning at Immigration headquarters, 70 Columbus Avenue.

"Organizations of the people, which are directly attacked by these McCarran Law 'trials', should closely observe the police-state practices in the treatment of non-citizens," said a spokesman for the committee. "They will then be in a better position to fight off the assaults aimed at destroying all progressive thought and action in America."

Scheduled for final "trial" today are Rose Nelson Lightcap, vice-president of the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, and William Weber, of the Bakers Union.

Tomorrow, 9:30 a.m., Anthony Cattonar, a founder of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and father of two American-born children, faces the Immigration hearing officer in



ROSE NELSON LIGHTCAP

the wind-up of a proceeding aimed at separating him from his wife and family.

## Un-Americans Summon Bernadette Doyle

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Bernadette Doyle, Communist leader who received some 600,000 votes last month as independent candidate for California supervisor of education, has been summoned to appear before the House Un-American Committee on Dec. 20. The excuse in Miss Doyle's case is that she was allegedly linked to persons whom the witch-hunt committee has accused of securing atomic secrets from a University of California laboratory. The actual reason for summoning her is that the Un-Americans marked down the name of a Communist who obtained 600,000 votes as a likely target for a smear "hearing" and subsequent jailing on contempt charges.

## The American Delegation And the Peace Congress

WARSAW.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION made a big impression on the Second World Peace Congress; but greater still was the impression of the Congress, and of Warsaw, on the delegates themselves. To be turned back at London (as two-thirds of them were) and then be welcomed in Paris; then by train to Brussels and by the "Air Lift for Peace" to Prague and then to Poland—and then to be greeted everywhere so warmly, with speeches and flowers and embraces, was an experience that had every single American in some kind of fairyland. It should be realized that the World Committee in Paris was under the impression that only a half dozen dele-



gates would get through Mrs. Shipley's passport curtain. It was therefore a tremendous surprise to find 49 official regular-elected delegates from 18 states, with three or more as official observers, and another 13 as unofficial observers in the American group.

True, some of the well-known personalities were absent. Men like Bishop Walls of Chicago, or Ernest de Maio of the UE had been denied passports in the last moment or were pressured into canceling their plans; Robert Kenny of Los Angeles was among these. On the other hand, several leading figures—such as Rev. Willard Uphaus, or Mrs. Theresa Robinson, of the Elks, or Charles P. Howard, the Des Moines Progressive Party leader, took a very active part.

And the other serious young people; men and women, from the trade unions, both left and

(Continued on Page 6)

## Rearming of Franco, Nazi, Japan Urged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Congressional cries for rearming America's fascist enemies of World War II mounted today, as Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev), author of the fascist

## General Strike Set in France

PARIS, Dec. 10.—French workers of every political belief will stage a general walkout at four p.m. tomorrow to protest the rearming of Germany. The action will culminate in a march, which will include women and children, along the Champs Elysee, Paris' main street, to President Vincent Auriol's Elysee Palace.

The government has refused to grant a license to permit the parade and has threatened to arrest participants. The mobilization of thousands of police foreshadowed a government attack on the marchers.

The Communist Party, in back-

McCarran's "Subversive Control" Act, asserted that "America can't be too fussy about her allies now." Among those to demand the rearming of Italy, Japan or Germany were Sens. Edward Martin (R., Pa.), H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ), Milton R. Young (R-ND) and GOP floor leader Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska.

Comments from these and other legislators indicated that they now feel that the so-called "free nations" can no longer be counted on, in view of the wide denunciation of the Truman-MacArthur fiasco in Korea and China and that, therefore, the U. S. must look to their former fascist enemies as reliable allies.

ing the demonstration, accused the government of "treason" to France in agreeing to the building of a new Nazi army as part of a Western Europe force.



# MacArthur: Menace to World Peace

By William Z. Foster

One of the major obstacles in the achievement of peace in Asia and to a lessening of world tension is the strategic position held by Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur.

Reactionary, a reckless army leader, a confirmed war-monger, holding a very powerful post as commander of United Nations forces in the Far East, and backed by strong capitalist forces in the United States and many other countries, MacArthur is a strong factor making for another world war. He should be retired from his dictatorial position at once and brought back in military disgrace to the United States.

If there is anyone who can classify as standing at the head of the movement toward fascism in this country, it is MacArthur. He won his spurs as a reactionary when the forces under his command shot down the veterans in the bonus hunger march during the great economic crisis. He also showed his fascist tendency in his election controversy with Roosevelt. He reentrenched reaction in Japan, and has set himself up as the new Mikado in that country. He has created for himself a sort of personal empire in the Far East, not deigning to return to the United States for a dozen years.

He is undertaking to develop a militant imperialist offensive on his own responsibility. So much so, that the country does not know who is giving the military orders, MacArthur or Truman. The reactionary Korean war is a fitting climax to his generally reactionary career.

MacArthur is the darling of ultra-reactionaries in the United States, in Japan, and everywhere else. In the Far East his closest buddies are such disreputable political elements as Chiang Kai-shek, Bao Dai, Syngman Rhee, Hirohito, and the like. They are all part of the great war conspiracy. And in the United States his warmest friends are the McCarthys, Wherrys, Knowlads, and similar elements.

By the same token, MacArthur is feared and hated by the democratic forces all over the world.

MACARTHUR'S MILITARY ABILITY has been vastly inflated by his reactionary political friends. His recent great rise to fame rests precariously upon the defeat he administered to the North Koreans, especially after the Inchon landing. Actually, in the Korean situation, the United States, plus the 50 other nations helping it in the war, enjoyed a vast superiority over the North Koreans in almost every military sphere. It had complete command of both the sea and the air, its armies heavily outnumbered the North Koreans, and it possessed a far greater fire-power.

It would seem, therefore, not to have been much of a chore for an immensely powerful country like the United States, with all the other nations helping it, to defeat small Korea, which has very little industry and no navy or airforce. Regarding the Inchon amphibious landing, for which MacArthur has been so glorified, it could have been planned and carried through, in view of MacArthur's complete command of the sea and air, by an sophomore at West Point.

MacArthur's alleged "brilliance" as a military commander has been utterly ruined by the supreme stupidity of his recent "home by Christmas" offensive. In this tragic drive, with criminal incompetence MacArthur flung his armies against the superior Chinese forces, thereby causing needless thousands of deaths and injuries to American, Chinese and Korean boys. This military outrage punctured MacArthur's inflated reputation like a pin-struck balloon.

And now, to add insult to injury, MacArthur's huge publicity force is seeking to justify this monstrous misleadership as a clever military maneuver. In a people's army, a general would be cashiered at once, if not further punished, who committed such a crime against his troops as MacArthur did with his disastrous offensive. But there is a general rallying of the forces of reaction to save him as a political and military leader.

MACARTHUR IS ONE OF THE most notorious and dangerous of all the current luxuriant crop of warmongers. His method is to settle everything with the club—or rather with the A-bomb. MacArthur was basically responsible for American troops crossing the 38th Parallel, thereby provoking the present situation with China. His arrogant attitude, which, however, the President is quick to say, dovetails with the policies of his Administration, convinced not only the Chinese but also the people all over Europe that he was deliberately seeking a war with China.

Now, to get himself out of the sorry mess into which his arrogance and military stupidity has led his victimized soldiers and the United States, MacArthur and his backers are trying to get this country to commit the fatal error (and monstrous crime) of blasting the civilian populations of Korea and China with the atom bomb. This would wreck United States' prestige generally, and would lead our country into an even more disastrous situation. MacArthur's whole line leads straight to a new world war, and ruin for the United States.

The aim of a big section of American political reaction

(Continued on Page 9)

# Truman Weighs Edict To Squeeze Labor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—President Truman today was weighing Congressional and military recommendations to declare a national emergency which would set the stage for a wage freeze, suspension of the eight-hour day and other measures designed to make the people bear the full cost of the war program.

At the same time Congress was reported ready to complete action tomorrow on a 90-day extension of rent controls. The controls, however, would not apply to cities which have already decontrolled rents. These consist of two-thirds of all cities in the country.

Senate Republicans and Dixiecrats were prompt in endorsing a declaration of national emergency after hearing testimony from Defense Secretary George C. Marshall before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) who recently returned from a tour of military bases in Taiwan (Formosa), said the declaration already has been "too long delayed."

Senate Banking Committee Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D., S.C.) said the declaration should be followed by immediate imposition of wage-price controls.

Marshall told the Senate Appropriations Committee Saturday that Truman is "seriously considering" the move. While details of Marshall's testimony were not disclosed, it was understood that Marshall asserted the declaration was necessary in order to compel greater sacrifices from the people.

Truman already has the power to impose wage-price controls under the "standby" provisions of the Defense Production Act passed last September. Among the additional powers he would obtain through declaration of a state of emergency are suspension of the eight-hour day, control of radio facilities and the right to assign priorities to rail shipments and telegraph traffic.

Under the Defense Production Act, the President has already instituted a system of rationing on industrial materials such as aluminum and steel. The rationing system has led to areas of unemployment in auto, steel and other industrial centers.

Informed sources said Truman may hold off issuing a declaration until after a meeting Wednesday with top government economic officials and executives of General Motors and the Ford Motor Co., both of which recently announced a new price increase on 1951 models.

Truman's economic advisers consist mainly of top corporation executives, such as William H. Harrison, of American Telephone and Telegraph, head of the National Production Authority. Truman's wage-price stabilizer is Dr. Alan Valentine who fought the late President Roosevelt and all his policies.

It was believed that it will take 60 to 90 days to impose a wage freeze program. Speed was being urged by both Republicans and Democrats to head off a new series of wage demands from the major unions.

Virtually all wage increases obtained in the past few months have already been wiped out by increased taxes and the rise in the cost of living which is now at its highest post-war level.

## Detroit Cops Shoot At Negro Boy, 13

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—The shoot first policy of the Detroit police department almost claimed another Negro victim when detective Gerald Perman missed 13-year-old

Kenneth Kelley just across the street from Central police headquarters.

Perman and another detective, Philippe Gerard started to drive out of the police garage to Clinton and Raynor streets. A 13-year-old Negro youth was playing "cops and robbers" across the street with three companions.

Kelley, one of the youth had two black plastic pistols which he was pointing over a car hood with the command, "Stick 'em up."

Detective Perman didn't even get out of the car to check the small figure or seemingly couldn't see they were plastic guns.

Perman said he rolled down the window and ordered young Kelley to drop his guns and Kelley "turned 'em full on me." The crack shot of the police department said he didn't know how he missed Kelley when he fired at him. The distance was estimated at 50 feet.

At fifty feet, Perman, a crack shot, which requires good eyesight, couldn't see that the figure around the hood of the car was only a boy. Neither could he see that the guns were plastic. He just didn't bother to get out, just the command and then the shot.

The shot shattered a jail window. Detective Perman didn't say that he fired a shot high in the air, he obviously shot directly for the 13-year-old Kelley.

Here is the Detroit police department's policy of shoot first and then investigate, in the Negro community, which is where this near killing took place.

## Report MacA Loses Below 38th Parallel

\*TOKYO, Dec. 10.—Korean Premier Kim Il Sung said in a speech Friday that some areas of South Korea below the 38th parallel had been liberated, the Peking radio said today.

Kim did not specify whether guerrillas or other forces had done the liberating but he called on the guerrillas to intensify their attacks south of the border to cut off the escape routes of "enemy forces" by surprise attacks.

Gen. MacArthur announced yesterday that his forces have abandoned the Northeast Korean port of Wonsan, after a five-day naval evacuation of troops. Meanwhile another naval flotilla was in Hungnam harbor, 50 miles to the north, to evacuate the MacArthur marines and infantrymen who retreated there from the Chosin Reservoir

## Progressives Ask Recount of Michigan Vote

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—The Progressive Party of Michigan this week demanded that a recount of the Progressive Party vote be held at the expense of the State in view of information received that thousands of Progressive Party votes were stolen in the recent election.

The demand was made by Jerome Shore, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Progressive Party, in a telegram to Fred Alger Jr., Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers.

The telegram to Alger stated that, "Latest newspaper reports emanating from the recount confirm the worst suspicions held by the general public that there has been wholesale fraud in the handling of the recent elections. While some mistakes can be laid to an antiquated election system, it is apparent from the loose method of recording votes and disqualifying ballots that this no longer comes under the heading of human error."

Shore pointed out in a press statement that when the U.S. Senate Election Committee sent investigators to Detroit following the Hook-Ferguson election, 20 Progressive Party members testified to the effect that known Progressive Party votes in some districts were not tallied. At that time the Senate investigators warned that the entire election system needed overhauling.

The PP statement goes on: "It strikes us that in the dirty game that's been played, both of the two largest minority parties have been given a quick shuffle, to deprive the voters of a third choice in coming elections. Both the Progressive and Prohibition Parties as a result of the election lost their guarantee of a place on the ballot. We are demanding, therefore, that the State Board of Canvassers order a recount of the Progressive Party vote at the expense of the State."

in Northeast Korea. Reports said that there would soon be 60,000 MacArthur troops in the coastal pocket.

In the northeast above Seoul, there were reports of scattered engagements between MacArthur's 100,000-man army and Korean forces operating 35 to 55 miles of the Rhee capital. Other Korean troops were reported near Heaju on the 38th Parallel some 70 miles west and north of Seoul.

(Continued on Page 9)

# Freeing Wounded Not Propaganda to GIs

Comfortable editorial writers and State Department officials indignantly complained that the Korean People's Army was carrying out "propaganda" by freeing wounded American prisoners.

But yesterday's dispatches from Koto-ri, North Korea, revealed American soldiers have a different outlook.

The report said American and British Marines gave first aid, food

and water to about 50 wounded Chinese volunteers and left them in a heated house, to be recovered after MacArthur forces left the area.

The action was described as a "thank you" from American sol-

diers in Eastern Korea for similar treatment accorded American prisoners of war on the northwestern front, by the People's Army two weeks ago. The Marines reportedly left a Red Cross on the house

in which the wounded were left and asked MacArthur fliers not to bomb in that area.

The action also indicated that Americans are not convinced that People's China is an enemy of their country.



# RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes More Than Wages

By Ben Travis

The State Social Insurance scheme provides benefits for all workers in all kinds of employment including private, for old age, maternity (both before and after confinement), illness, dependants, disability and invalidity. The right to receive these benefits is laid down in the Soviet Constitution.

All social insurances were transferred to and made the responsibility of the Soviet Trade Unions in 1933, the trade unions themselves being directed by the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, which is the arbitrating body whenever any problems arise.

Benefits are payable by the state, which obtains the funds out of the profits made by the various industries and enterprises under state control. The managements contribute a fixed percentage of the total payrolls. The workers do not contribute

**BENJAMIN TRAVIS, steel moulder, is president of the Sheffield branch of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers. He was elected to the British delegation that visited the Soviet Union by the joint shop stewards' committee of the English Steel Corp. He is a member of the Steel Foundries Productivity team that visited the U.S. in 1949. He is chairman of the district committee of AUFW, and a delegate to the Sheffield Trades and Labor Council. He is also a member of the Brightside Labor Party Management Committee.**

anything. Obviously, the greater productivity becomes under state control, so much the higher become the finances available for improved benefits for the workers.

The Social Insurance Funds also pay for sanatoria, children's holidays (summer and winter), and rest homes, not forgetting loss of wages entailed in attending these establishments.

Some explanation is required on the reference to private employment. In a socialist state such as the USSR there is no place for private enterprise as we understand the term but rather does it cover the employ-

ment of such workers as nurses, housekeepers, and service in homes where the occupier(s) are working. Then there are chauffeurs, and all types of people employed in churches, cathedrals, etc. There are no other types of private enterprises.

## Sickness and Benefit

Sickness benefits are paid from the first day of sickness to complete recovery and return to work. Benefits continue if the worker becomes an invalid.

Working women who become pregnant are released from employment 35 days before giving

birth and enjoy a period of 42 days after as a means of recuperation. During the time so spent, full benefits are paid.

There are no exceptions to the rights of any individual, and this must mean that all Health Insurance facilities are available to anyone when the need for them arises.

The size of the cash payment depends on length of employment and whether the worker is a trade unionist. For example, a trade unionist in key industries such as coal, iron and steel, and fishing, receives 100 percent of his or her average earnings after one year's employment at the place of work where the illness occurs. If less than one year's work has been done, the amount paid is two-thirds of the average earnings. Similar principles are used for workers in other industries. The majority of workers therefore suffer no loss of income due to

sickness.

The same method is used in assessing the amount of maternity benefit to be paid, except that the woman must have been employed not less than three months previously at the same job.

A woman member of a trade union, employed in one of the key industries and earning, for example, 1,000 roubles a month, would therefore receive 2,750 roubles for the period she was released from work before and after the birth of her baby, provided she was employed for not less than one year previously at her place of work. If she only started work three months before, she would receive two-thirds of that amount.

## Pensions

The following types exist:  
Old age.

(Continued on Page 10)

# Head of 31 Million Protestants Asks Truman to Negotiate

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, president of the newly-formed National Council of the Churches of Christ, representing 31 million American churchgoers, urged President Truman Friday to entertain "offers of negotiation" for peace from all sources, including the Soviet Union.

Bishop Sherrill also warned against "false pride and face-saving tendencies" that might prevent a peaceful settlement of the Korean war.

The telegram, speaking for the Council created last week at Cleveland, warned against "hysteria" which would "call for use of the atomic bomb without regard for the larger moral and political considerations." "The Council represents 29 major Protestant and Eastern Orthodox communions."

Bishop Sherrill proposed a four-point policy in the name of his organization, which, he said, "commends itself to the Christian conscience."

He warned the President to "guard against self-righteousness and hatred which give impulse to a holy or preventive war."

## NO UNILATERAL ACTION

The bishop also advised "against unilateral action, in accordance with our obligations as a member of the United Nations."

The message to Truman said the government and the nation must be constantly prepared to "review our policies especially as they apply to particular situations."

"We should," it said, "manifest consistent readiness to entertain offers of negotiation by intermediate and smaller nations and even proposals from Soviet sources so long as justice may thereby served."

The telegram to the White House said the foregoing points

were among those contained in an address by Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, delivered before the Cleveland convention. It said the delegates authorized the publication of this address and that it be communicated "to our highest representatives in government."

The proposals also reflected the influence of John Foster Dulles, a figure in the top council. They praised the decision of the UN "to take international police action" in situations which people like Dulles would term "aggression." They called such action "a hopeful factor that should be retained and strengthened."

## Soviet Aircraft Designer Dies

MOSCOW.—The death of Maj. Gen. Andrei Grigorievich Kostikov, 51, noted aircraft and weapons designer and builder, was announced Thursday. He started his working life as a plumber's apprentice, and reached the goal of membership in the Academy of Sciences.

# Retail Food Prices Jump 2% In Last 2 Weeks of November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Retail food prices jumped two percent between Nov. 15 and Nov. 28, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. At the same time the price of eggs in wholesale markets reached a 30-year high. The retail price increases were

seasonal—as in the case of fresh fruits and vegetables—as well as non-seasonal, as with virtually all other foods except coffee, cereal and bakery products.

The retail price food index stood at 213.7, which is two percent above Nov. 15, 2.7 percent above a month earlier and 4.3 percent above June 15, just before the Korean war.

In the two week period of Nov. 15-Nov. 28 fresh fruits and vegetable prices increased 8.9 percent. But green beans increase 28 percent, lettuce 21 percent, carrots 17 percent and cabbage 11 percent.

Retail prices of eggs rose 6.8

percent in that period but the wholesale price reported on the Chicago market today hit a new high and retail prices were soaring up to meet it. Wholesale prices in the New York market jumped six cents a dozen and eight cents a dozen in Philadelphia.

BLS figures show that retail egg prices have increased 45.6 percent since the outbreak of the Korean war.

Despite the increase in the price

of eggs in the cities, large numbers of poultry farmers were facing bankruptcy. Poultry farmer organizations have warned Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan this would result if the Department of Agriculture continued to provide price supports for grain going into chicken feed while denying supports for poultry products.

The increase in egg prices are pocketed mainly by the food trusts and egg speculators. The farmers get little of it.

## Villagers Flee Mt. Etna's Lava

CATANIA, Sicily, Dec. 10.—Residents of two towns ran for their lives today, a few hundred yards ahead of fiery new lava that oozed down the rocky slopes of snow-capped Mt. Etna as 29 earthquakes shook Sicily. The towns of Milo and Fornazzo were evacuated as streams of molten rock rolled to within less than a half mile of the villages.

The 10,000 foot volcano, its peak wreathed in towering clouds of fiery ash and steam, gave no sign of a let up in its 14-day eruption, officially described as the worst in 50 years.



# SOVIET PARENTS CRITICIZE WARLIKE AND CRUEL TOYS

MOSCOW. — Komsomolskaya Pravda, the newspaper of the Communist Youth Organization, said Friday that parents and teachers were justly critical of toys created by the toy industry. Especially criticized were three toys: A toy pistol, a mechanical cat which moves when its tail is twisted, and a piggy bank.

The newspaper related how a small boy who received a pistol for a birthday present "frightened the neighbors with a deafening cannonade in his apartment" and "frightened the wits out of an old woman" until a policeman, who heard her cries, took the pistol in custody.

The toy cat, it was complained, might cause children to torture real cats by twisting the tail. The piggy bank, it was said, "encourages stinginess and begging, and leads children to squeeze pennies out of old people." In Soviet Rus-

sia, Komsomolskaya Pravda said, this is a savage and absurd practice.

Komsomolskaya Pravda said toy manufacturers who possessed the bad instincts of ordinary merchants were making "blue dogs, green horses, roosters that look like turtles and turtles that look like peacocks."

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## Juvenile Delinquent

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Special to The Worker

"Friday's Herald-Tribune carried a note that its series on 'The Threat of Red Sabotage' was being postponed in order to check the material."

This is very silly. If the Herald-Tribune should really check the material there would obviously be no articles.

In case you missed them, the first told of a subversive sardine can, and another accused Communists of writing material which appeared the same day in a Herald-Tribune editorial. Most of them were comic "interpretations" of public Communist documents.

If Ogden R. Reid, co-author of the series, was not the publisher's son, would the Tribune have published the silly nonsense? But Ogden must be a big boy now. Isn't there any other way of keeping him off the streets? They have some awfully nice Lionel electric trains for boys these days. (Advertisement.) Ogden would be much safer with the trains. He might cut himself on one of those sardine cans.



# Ford Set to Lay Off 42,000 by March

By William Allan

DEARBORN, Dec. 10.—The Ford Motor Co. has announced that 25,000 of its employees will be laid off in January, 1951, 30,000 in February, and 32,000 to 42,000 by March.

The layoffs, said John Bugas, vice president, might last "several months" and will affect the entire Ford plants nationally with the Rouge plant here being heaviest hit.

Bugas blamed steel allocations, copper and aluminum cutbacks, now reportedly being used by the government for manufacturing war materials.

Layoffs in Michigan continued to swell unemployment rolls here, with the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission reporting that unemployment claims jumped to 46,209 last week. Industry here is laying off like during the pre-war model changeover periods that used to last many months while car dealers emptied their lots and showrooms.

Ford workers have been in a short work week for three weeks out of the last month.

The Ford company and General Motors announced raises this week in the price of cars, following the 3 cents-an-hour boost on the escalator wage clause that Ford and GM workers are shackled with.

John Bugas claimed that the company would produce 80,000 less units in 1951 because of "steel shortages."

Carl Stellato, Ford Local union president, has said U.S. War Resources officials told him there is no allocation of steel to Ford, so how could it be slashed by the government.

Suspect by many union leaders in this announcement by the company of the pending layoffs, is that the company is using copper and aluminum cutbacks and "steel shortages" as a screen to hide its anti-union runaway shop program which the union has been fighting.

Ford has built and is in the process of building a stamping plant in Buffalo, N. Y., a foundry



HENRY FORD II

in Cleveland and other plants to do Rouge work in Cincinnati, O.

In fact, Press Steel Building Rouge workers are now being laid off permanently because press work is being moved to Buffalo.

More than a year ago, Ernest Breech, spokesman for Ford, said that some 30,000 jobs would be moved out of the Rouge plant to other plants under construction at that time.

Now the layoffs is here and 42,000 workers are told by Bugas that "it may last several months." Stellato has dismissed all queries about pending layoffs with the statement that war orders will keep the workers working. He accuses the company of "bidding too high

on the present crop of war orders.

The company, if it gets its plants ready in Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati, can get workers there for an average hourly rate of \$1.24 as compared with \$1.64 here at Rouge. That's obviously why the company drives for the runaway shop program, it will cost it less in every way.

## 'Rape' Claim Backfires in Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Dec. 10.—A phony rape charge, so frequently used to frame and murder Negroes, backfired here today when the intended victim of the frameup indicated he will file charges of assault and extortion against the accuser.

The intended victim is night club singer Billy Daniels, who has a 5,000-a-week top billings at the famed Mocambo on the Sunset Strip here.

His accuser is Ronny Quilan, 29-year old actress and dancer, who said Daniels raped her in her apartment early yesterday.

But medical examiners said there was no evidence of rape, and Mrs. Quilan backed down on her story.

Daniels said she had been harassing him with letters, telegrams and phone calls since he arrived here last Friday. He denied the accusation of rape and moved to bring suit against the woman, charging that she had threatened to cry "rape" if he refused to give her \$5,000.

## The Debate Over UN Flag in Schools

By Louise Mitchell

The violent debate now going on around the display of the United Nations flag in New York City schools is an offshoot of a larger struggle carried on throughout the country reflecting three viewpoints on the role of that world organization. Included in the debate before the Board of Education on a resolution favoring display on certain occasions are:

- Those out-and-out fascist groups who want the complete destruction of the United Nations and believe that United States imperialism can conquer the world without assistance. This group opposes the resolution.

- Those who view the UN as an instrument of U. S. imperialism in its plans for world conquest. This group supports the resolution.

- Those who look to the United Nations as a world instrument for peace. This group also supports the resolution.

The first and second group agree on U. S. imperialist domination. But their tactics differ. The difference in tactics is reflected in their position on the UN flag issue.

### WATERED DOWN

The debate centers around the resolution introduced by James Marshall, senior Board member. His original resolution, which called for display of the UN flag on all occasions, has now been watered down to appease the pro-fascist groups. It now proposes that the UN flag be shown on "appropriate occasions only."

Loudest opponents of the resolution include a motley group of

"super patriots," Nazi-lovers and arch anti-Communists. These groups are violently for the destruction of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, including new China, and oppose even the "Socialist" demagoguery of Britain's Labor government.

Though they may occasionally mouth the word "peace," they are united in their hatred of all things progressive. Their three gods are McCarthy, MacArthur and McCarran.

### SCREAMS 'TRAITOR'

Leader of this group is the reactionary Lambert Fairchild, of the anti-Semitic American Defense Society who screamed at the Board of Education on Thursday that "the men who offered this resolution and any member who votes for it in any form is a traitor. . . . Stand up like Americans and vote it down."

Speaking for the National Society of New England Women, Mrs. Josephine Ottman said: "We are fighting for the flag of the United States, our flag, against the flag of the United Nations."

Some of those who spoke against it declared the UN flag should not be placed in the public schools until the Soviet Union and its "satellites" were driven out. Others claimed that the UN was a "Communist front" and should be liquidated entirely.

Typical of the opinion of those who were for the resolution but wanted the UN as an instrument of imperialist aggression was the Liberal Party, whose spokesman said: "It would be a repudiation of our national policy and a victory for Communist hopes of divid-

ing the free nations if the Board of Education in the city, which is the seat of the United Nations, rejected this resolution."

### QUAKER'S PLEA

On the other hand, C. Frank Orloff, of the Quakers, who told the hearing that the UN was the "sole hope for peace through which mankind could promote universal brotherhood." Mrs. Johanna Lindloff, former Board member, said the resolution should be supported if we "want to unite to live in a world of peace."

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, supported the resolution but deplored that it had been watered down and that the matter had to come before the Board at all. She pointed out that world cooperation should be "policy and practice of our teaching today." She assailed the attitudes of the "super patriot" groups which, she said, "have introduced unhealthy and inflamed passion" into school matters.

Among the "super-patriotic," pro-fascist groups against the resolution were the Brooklyn Federation of Mothers Clubs, Daughters of the American Revolution chapters, Queens County American Legion, American Defense Society, Defenders of the Constitution, Atlantic Union for a Federal Convention of Democrats, United States Flag Association, Queens Catholic War Veterans and Minute Women of New York.

Another public hearing on the resolution, the fourth, will be held Dec. 14. This is the first time the Board has heard debate any one of its resolutions four times.

## 'Red Caps' Hit By Price Hike

By John Pittman

Unemployment, increased speed-up and a sharp decline in take-home pay today threaten Negro "red cap" porters on 12 eastern railroads. These new threats follow the hike in company charges for handling luggage from 15 cents to 25 cents per piece which went into effect Dec. 1.

Red Cap porters at both the Pennsylvania and Grand Central terminals in New York City said last week their earnings in tips had already fallen off. They expressed belief that as more and more passengers learned of the new rate, fewer would be willing to turn over their luggage to porters. The handling charges go to the company, not the redcaps.

"That means many of us will be laid off," said one Red Cap at Pennsylvania station. "And those of us left will have to break our necks trying to sell enough checks to break even."

Affected are Red Caps employed by the Boston & Maine, Lehigh Valley, Long Island, New Haven, New York Central, Maine Central, Nickel Plate, Norfolk & Western, Monon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Line, and Wabash railroads.

The Red Caps see the increased charge as an attempt by the companies to gouge both the public and themselves. A porter with more than two decades of service at Grand Central station laughed at the New York Central's poverty plea. A spokesman for this company had earlier told the New York Times that the New York Central lost \$37,000 a month in providing Red Cap service.

This Red Cap pointed out that the company requires porters to turn in remittances each day equal to a day's pay—about \$9.30—on pain of being "sent underground," that is, laid off. This means that a Red Cap was required to sell 60 checks a day at the old 15 cents rate.

"How could the company lose money when we had to hustle up our own day's wages?" he asked.

He said that at one time more than 40 Red Caps at Grand Central were "punished" for not selling their full quota by being laid off. This system forced many of the Red Caps to buy checks themselves in order to make up their quota.

The railroads' cry of poverty is

also refuted by their profits. For instance, New York Central earned \$3,393,671 in the first nine months of 1949, but -9,352,049 for the same period of 1950; Pennsylvania -6,520,019 and \$21,537,579; New Haven \$2,527,284 and \$5,572,655; Wabash \$2,703,341 and \$5,077,515, and so on.

The Red Caps claim that speed-up is so bad on the railroads today that oldtimers are either killed or forced to quit. If they had "to hustle" to keep their jobs at the old 15-cent rate, how much faster and harder they will now have to work to sell the 25-cent checks?

Many Red Caps believe that tips should be viewed as a part of wages, and therefore included in contractual negotiations between their unions and the companies. They point out that the average take-home of \$41 in salary per week is hardly sufficient to feed, clothe, and house families of four to seven. And now, with the increasing decline in tips, they are unable to count on more than their contracted wages.

But here the Red Caps encounter other obstacles. They are unable to rely on militant unions and union leadership to protect them from victimization by the companies.

The 4,000 Red Caps in the country are organized into two main unions, the United Transport Service Employees of America, a CIO international headed by Willard Townsend, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Station Employees and Freight Handlers, an AFL affiliate, biggest of the brotherhoods, with over 300,000 members.

Brightest omen of a fight for better standards for the Red Caps is the growing rank and file sentiment against jimcrow practices in the AFL brotherhood, and against what some porters call the "indifferent, almost apathetic attitude" of Townsend, but which might also be identified by other words.

Except in states with FEPC laws, the Red Caps organized in the AFL affiliate are jimcrowed, with, of course, the penalties of differentiated wage, hour and working condition standards. This is in keeping with the lily-white policies of other railway brotherhoods, as well as with the program of the top AFL-bureaucracy.

In the case of Townsend, some members of the UTSEA point out

(Continued on Page 8)

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## Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

### The American Delegation And the Peace Congress

(Continued from Page 2)

right, as well as the sparkplugs of local peace activity, gave a very different impression of the American potential for peace than most of the Congress had ever imagined existed.

For example, Mrs. Irma Otto of Center Sandwich, N. H., or Charles Proctor, of the Swift & Co. packinghouse plant, or Pauline Taylor, of the NAACP and Progressive Party of Youngstown, O., or Jim Sage, of the St. Louis, Miss., Peace Committee.

**DESPITE THE FATIGUE** of long plane and train trips (one group came by train from Prague and stopped at almost every village to make speeches and receive flowers), most of the delegates and the Congress as a whole. The plenary addresses of Rev. Uphaus and Mr. Howard have probably re-echoed at home; throughout Europe, they got an extraordinary press attention and Howard's reply to Rogge was one of the high-points.

In the Political Committee, Rev. John Darr and Charles Collins of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers made a deep impression with their tactical skill and the substance and breadth of their approach to the main Congress documents. It was because of them, and the comprehension of the Soviet leaders, Fadayeff and others, that the compromise formulation about investigating all war crimes in Korea and the role of Gen. MacArthur was worked out with the Chinese.

In the Committee on War Propaganda, which Dr. Holland Roberts of San Francisco chaired, and in the definition of aggression, William Kerner, of the West Coast Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, played a key role. The vice-chairman of the Organization Committee, Mrs. Yolanda Hall, of Chicago, received praise on every hand for the matter-of-fact and pithy value of her proposals and leadership.

**WHAT THE CONGRESS** was trying to achieve did not always register on everyone: some of the younger trade unionists saw their own trade union problems as the key thing they came to express; others grasped rather late that it was not a labor congress, not an anti-imperialist congress, not a Communist congress—but a congress for peace, as Pietro Nenni put it in the final hours.

On the other hand, the delegates were constantly absorbing the tremendous experience of meeting with outstanding peace leaders of other lands: it was a portrait, for example, to see young Emmett Mac McGuire, a rank-and-file NMU seaman who has been shipping out for years, talking with Ilya Ehrenbourg at a reception given by the Soviet delegation. And it was something to hear Rev. Edward MacGowan of New York or Jacqueline Clack, the ace signature collector of Los Angeles, on the Polish radio. . . .

**PROBABLY THE DEEPEST** and most important experience came to the Negro delegates, of whom there were 12—representative men and women from all walks of life. For them it was a liberation. And every progressive white person could only be overwhelmed with the satisfaction of seeing this reception contrasted with how differently things are at home.

For here the Negro delegates were free—free for a fleeting moment in their lives—from the jimcrow, the casual insults, the synthetic second-class citizenship that American life today imposes upon them.

Racism has been burned out in Poland. There were hundreds of delegates from fighting Asia and from oppressed Africa who welcomed the American Negroes as brothers and sisters in the same fight for freedom.

In the hotels, the busses, the trains, the restaurants, the Negro delegates tasted that equality which is denied them at home. They drank it in like some precious, life-giving force.

And on the final night, at the delegation meeting, Louisa Leek, of the Boston Minute Women, proposed a prayer for peace, in which the entire American delegation joined her.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



## Letters from Readers

### Home by Xmas For Gene Dennis

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It is unfortunately true that very often the Communist and progressive movements begin and carry on an intensive campaign on some important issue for a while and then seem to forget about it even though the particular goal of that campaign has not been achieved. This is the case, I believe, in the campaigns carried on for a time to free the victims of the despicable Un-American Committee now serving jail terms for "contempt" of this contemptible committee.

Now, it would seem to me it is time that we again started a campaign to free those now in jail—and, notably, Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party—and to start this campaign off with the slogan—**HOME BY CHRISTMAS—FREE EUGENE DENNIS**, so he can be **HOME BY CHRISTMAS**.

**MAS; FREE THE OTHER VICTIMS OF THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE NOW IN JAIL, so they can be HOME BY CHRISTMAS.**

How about it, friends? Gifts or packages of any kind are forbidden to Eugene Dennis in the West St. House of Detention—even Christmas gifts. So—let us give him the best Christmas gift possible—**FREEDOM** to be **HOME BY CHRISTMAS**, to spend the holidays with his family, to be in a position to give his invaluable guidance to our people in these crucial times in the history of our country.

What do you think about this idea, readers and friends? How about a barrage of telegrams and letters to Attorney General McGrath and President Truman demanding immediate freedom to the victims of the cold and hot war, and a stop to further indictments.

Let us make this slogan—**HOME BY CHRISTMAS**—a reality! There is no time to lose. **SARA S.**

## Press Roundup

**THE JOURNAL AMERICAN's** Bruce Barton quotes a friend on the condition of the Philippine government, that model of independence and democracy: "Manila is a sewer of graft, theft and corruption. The Government is busted and its checks are bouncing all over the place. Every politician is raking in a fortune."

**THE TIMES** foolishly quotes Romula, the spokesman for the puppet Philippine government which even Hearst has to denounce, as a reliable witness against the "false Communist propaganda" on American imperialism. And the Times teeters drunkenly from one propaganda extreme to another. In one breath it's still talking about all the "free nations" being united with Wall Street against "Communism." In the next, it cites the growing opposition in Asia and Europe to U. S. policy. And James Reston writes that "the U. S. is being charged by influential officials within the Western coalition with having adopted a provocative policy toward Peiping, with having stirred up forces that the U. S. could not

handle and with proposing now to enter into a policy of 'limited war' after 'limited negotiations.'"

From Tokyo, Richard Johnston reports: "The discovery that their superiority in weapons, transport, medical treatment, rations and a myriad of modern war devices was no guarantee of victory has struck a hard blow at the morale of the U. S. troops fighting in Korea."

**THE HERALD TRIBUNE's** A. T. Steele reports on another of those "free nations"—free from democracy, that is—the State Department so boastfully claims as allies. From Teheran, he describes "a feudal system of land tenure combined with too much administrative corruption and inefficiency and too little concern for the welfare of the general population."

**THE NEWS** has nothing more on its mind than the fear that someone will sneak over "Socialist medicine in this country" while we're too busy in the "struggle with world communism" to pay attention.—**R. F.**

## World of Labor

By George Morris

### Some Reasons for Taft's Victory

CLEVELAND.

**VISITING SEVERAL** of Ohio's industrial cities, I was above all interested in learning why Sen. Robert Taft won—and by so heavy a majority. Our earlier opinions were fully confirmed both in what rank-and-file workers told us as in the statement of the Ohio State Committee of the Communist Party appraising the results.

Taft's opponent was, indeed, a "hack" Democrat and no inspiration to voters or campaigners. As some of our readers may recall as far back as last winter, this paper, especially through an article by Gus Hall, called attention to the "fix" being prepared by Democrats and some labor leaders to wage no real opposition to Taft. Furthermore, Taft made much of the peace sentiments of the people and posed as a "peace" candidate while his opponent, who campaigned mainly on the basis of Truman's war program, was viewed as the "war candidate."



As for the Taft-Hartley Law—the real reason why Taft was the major target of labor nationally—it was forgotten by his Democratic opponent.

The Democratic candidate and his strategists in the CIO-AFL bureaucracy, actually based themselves on the belief that the less they say of Taft-Hartley and the more they peddle their all-out-war line, the more votes they'll get. The opposite proved to be the case. In fact, it was Sen. Taft who at a late stage raised the Taft-Hartley issue and chided the Democrats and labor leaders for forgetting it.

**THERE IS ANOTHER** "small" matter. Taft had the money back of him. The local press published a still incomplete report of campaign expenditures for the two candidates. So far, a total of \$585,812 was **ACKNOWLEDGED** for Taft and only \$247,461 for Ferguson. Of the latter, the accounts show, the bulk came from the AFL and CIO political action bodies. There are still substantial unreported funds. The expenditures set a new record and show how expensive it is to play the game of our vaunted political democracy.

But workers here and in Toledo and Youngstown told me of another reason why Taft carried the three counties of those cities. A growing dissatisfaction with the trade union bureaucracy and a hatred for it in the ranks of the workers also kills the authority and influence of the unions in the political campaigns.

In fact, as I already noted in the story out of Toledo, some workers "spitefully" supported the candidates opposed by officials like Richard Gosser or didn't vote at all. The Republicans cunningly exploited this feeling and even encouraged it with leaflets urging the workers to uphold Taft-Hartley as a "protection" from their own "union bosses."

In Youngstown, they told me the same story with the attitude toward the regional and national leaders of the steel union a strong factor in Taft's favor. The political distrust in the leaders of the union simply stems from a dissatisfaction with the contracts they sign, their failure to conduct a real fight on grievances and their dictatorial machine control.

**SUCH DISSATISFACTION** creates a fertile field for the Taft-Hartley propagandists and their phony claim that the law is a "protection" of the rank and file from the union officialdom. To this should be added the fact that ninety-odd percent of the members of the United Steelworkers in these and other Ohio cities take no part in the work of the union. A membership meeting of about 30 of a local of four or five thousand members is called a "good turnout."

The officialdom's policy of keeping unions dormant and running them by a handful of full-timers out of an office, pays off in precisely the kind of political defeats labor suffered in Ohio.

The creeping and paralyzing influence of Taft-Hartleyism among some of the workers was acknowledged by some speakers at the CIO convention in Chicago. They concluded that the big task is to educate the membership on the importance of voting the way their officials advise them to do.

They are overlooking the real problem. No amount of "education" can make a reactionary or racketeering AFL or CIO dictator over a labor union a political authority to his members. The first step toward winning the political confidence of the members is honest and democratic unionism and evidence in day to day life that the union serves their interest.

**COMING: Defense of Bill of Rights . . . by Elizabeth G. Flynn . . . in the Worker**



President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt  
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Milton Howard Associate Editor  
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Daily Worker, New York, Monday, December 11, 1950

## Negotiations

(Continued from Page 2)

armies into Korea? It was Washington which connected Formosa with Korea. Now, Washington says they have nothing to do with each other.

**THE TRUMAN-ATLEE MEETING PROVED** something else—that the **REAL FORCES IN THE WORLD TODAY** are very different from the way the Washington generals and striped pants diplomats see them.

Washington has made and continues to make **TER-RIFIC MISTAKES** concerning the practical ability of the MacArthurs, et al., to dominate Asia and Europe, forcing them to accept our "leadership" at the point of the bayonet.

This is not happening, and cannot happen. The so-called Atlantic Pact is shot through with contradictions, which will come to the surface the closer the warmongers push Europe to the abyss of war which it doesn't want?

The Truman-Atlee decisions about China will not satisfy the people of Europe. Europe dreads the war-breeding program of Truman, Dulles and MacArthur. Washington's "allies" are not Europe: they are the corrupt, busted-down regime of Franco, the pro-war Nazi minority who vainly imagine they can drag the German people "for another try," and the Pearl Harbor criminals MacArthur is pardoning every day.

The Truman-Marshall-Dulles-MacArthur "war negotiations" strategy is sheer gambling for America, a gamble doomed to failure at unlimited cost to the United States and its people.

The Washington decision to stay in Korea despite the known hatred of the Korean people for the outside invaders cannot be justified on military grounds. In 1945 the highest U. S. military men decided that it would be impossible for invading forces to seize and keep that country. That remains just as true in 1950 or 1951. Washington is keeping armed forces embattled in Korea for **POLITICAL REASONS**. What are these reasons? To prevent a settlement with Korea and with People's China! To prevent a settlement with the Soviet Union that would lead to world peace!

**HERE IS HOW** the authoritative New York Times correspondent in Washington revealed this damaging truth:

"Mr. Acheson told the British he thought that if a deal were made with Peiping on Korea, Formosa and all the other things the Chinese Communists want, the Japanese and **EVERYBODY ELSE WOULD START MAKING DEALS WITH MOSCOW.**" (Dec. 10, p. 3, Section 4).

Anything to prevent other nations or the U.S.A. from arriving at any kind of settlement with Moscow! **ANYTHING**—including the commitment of American forces to a military situation **WHICH IS KNOWN TO BE UNTENABLE**, and which has been known to be untenable since 1945. That is what is called "defense" in Washington!

Defense of what? Of America? Is there anyone so drugged with the Big Lie as not to see that it is not China or Korea which have crossed the Pacific Ocean to the borders of the U.S.A.? But that Washington has crossed the 5,000 mile Pacific to the borders of China and the territory of Korea?

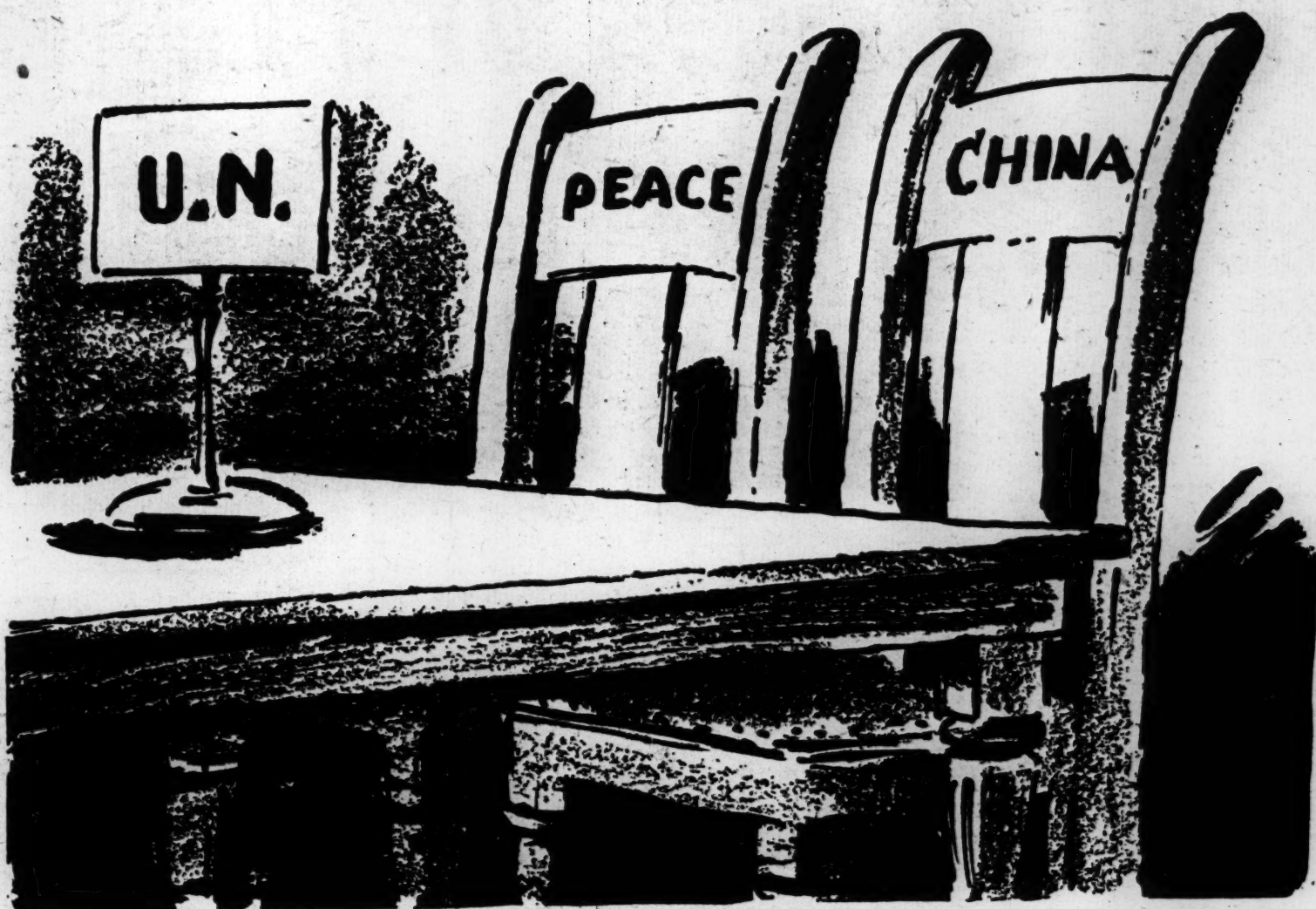
**WHO** is menacing **WHOM**? If Chinese Taiwan (Formosa) is vital to America's defense, 5,000 miles away, what then does it mean to China, 100 miles away?

**PEOPLE'S CHINA RENEWS** its desire to negotiate. But only on the basis of true equality! Not as a colony. Not as a "colored servant" knowing "its place" before the "superior white rulers." But as a mighty independent nation ready to talk terms for **MUTUAL BENEFITS**, as between equal nations, with equal dignity.

Is that bad for America's security or our honor? On the contrary, it is the only road to true security and true national dignity.

How can the UN pass decisions about China and its next door neighbor, Korea, when China is barred by Washington in the UN? Would we accept such a situation if it affected the U.S.A. and the U.S.A. were not in the UN?

We urge every American to renew the demand for peace in Korea, for talks with People's China inside the UN, for letting other peoples decide their own fate.



## Some Questions About Mr. O. John Rogge

By Phil Frankfeld

**O. JOHN ROGGE** has acquired a widespread reputation as a "progressive," a "spiritual intellectual" and as an "independent radical with a passionate belief in civil liberties." With these false labels and self-proclaimed credentials, Rogge has had no apparent difficulty in obtaining passports from Dean Acheson's State Department to travel to any part of the world.

But truly intellectual giants and fearless fighters for peace and against fascism like Paul Robeson and Howard Fast cannot receive their passports from the very same State Department. It is high time to examine these credentials of O. John Rogge.

With his eyes glued to the front pages of the American press, Mr. Rogge spoke to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, Poland. In his speech, Mr. Rogge accused the peace-loving nations of the world, led by the Socialist Soviet Union and Peoples' China of "resorting to violence in Korea and Tibet" and said these nations had "already used force in order to convert the world to their point of view."

Cooing like a dove of peace perched on one of Gen. MacArthur's big cannons, Rogge declared: "We, in America, do not want war. We in fact have been so devoted to peace that it is with the greatest difficulties that we can be persuaded to arm ourselves and prepare for the threat of a new conflict." Thus Rogge attempted to completely exonerate American imperialism's criminal invasion of Korea and to whitewash its full responsibility for the Korean war.

It is very obvious Rogge did not intend the "We" to mean the American people. It is true that the American people do not want war and are devoted to the cause of peace.

But Rogge was speaking for the Truman Administration, for the State and Justice Departments and for Wall Street.

**AT WARSAW**, Mr. Rogge appeared as a special pleader to present the case for Wall Street. His role was especially cynical, provocative and brazen. Determined to win a "Not Guilty" verdict for his war-mad, profit-hungry clients of Wall Street, Rogge employed total falsehoods and misrepresentations before the conscience of peace-loving mankind gathered at Warsaw, Poland.

Of course, the press of American imperialism rushed to bestow editorial praise on Rogge

for his "audacity" at Warsaw. It certainly required no great "audacity" to address the World Peace Congress, particularly when the delegates present expected to hear a message of peace and brotherhood from Rogge's lips. But he came to Warsaw to fulfill a special mission—which he did.

**SOME TEN YEARS** ago, I first ran across this "passionate believer in civil liberties" in Boston. He, together with Leverett Saltonstall (then governor of Massachusetts) and others—including myself, who represented the Communist Party of New England—were invited to speak to a conference and banquet sponsored by the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee.

I recall that the most dangerous speech made against civil liberties was made by Rogge and not by any reactionary or red-baiter. Rogge defended all of the measures then undertaken by the government directed against the Communist Party.

To win the support of the New England liberals, Mr. Rogge used large doses of sugar-coated liberal phrases to defend the denial of civil liberties insofar as the Communists were concerned. As I recall it, Rogge wept copious tears for "poor little Finland" and joined the then popular chorus dedicated to the fascist butcher Mannerheim.

**WHATEVER** happened to the cases of the 26 American fascists and Nazi supporters who

came to trial in 1944? O. John Rogge was then chief prosecuting attorney for the government. When the mistrial was declared, why weren't they ever brought to trial again? Was it only Clark's fault, as Rogge declared years later?

Why weren't any of the defendants ever punished who engaged in those wild, anti-Semitic, anti-Roosevelt outbreaks in the courtroom? Were Rogge's hands really tied, as he claimed, or could he have done more?

While it is true that Rogge is a registered agent for the Tito-fascist regime in Yugoslavia, his present role goes much farther than rendering service to Tito for fees paid.

For many years, Rogge was an assistant attorney general in the Department of Justice. He left this post ostensibly because of differences of views with the department. But, judging from his activities today in connection with war and peace, one would be hard-pressed to say that these activities would be any different if he still had his old job with the Justice Department.

I raise these questions because American Marxists and progressives have to help unmask charlatans who masquerade as "progressives." Such characters must be deprived of their false credentials. Their future activities will then appear in their true light—as having been dictated and directed by Wall Street—and they will then be rendered harmless in their efforts to split the peace and progressive movements in our country or on a world scale.

### 1,891 Tibetan Soldiers Freed by Chinese

**LONDON, Dec. 10.**—The New China News Agency said today 1,891 Tibetan soldiers taken by Chinese forces in Tibet had gone to China for a short study course and then were given funds to return home.

The Chinese report was broadcast by Radio Moscow and monitored here.

The Tibetans said the "study period was the happiest time of their lives" and hoped the "light of liberation would soon shine over Lhasa and the whole of Tibet," the agency said.

"It enabled the Tibetans to understand that unless the Tibetan people got rid of the imperialists, they could not be free to return to the great family of the Chinese people," the broadcast said.



# Raid Offices of Progressive Newspaper in South Africa

CAPETOWN, S. A., Dec. 10.—Offices of The Guardian, only organ of the anti-fascist forces in the Union of South Africa, were raided by the Malan government's political police in Johannesburg, Durban and this city Nov. 24.

The political police removed a large quantity of documents and books of account from each of the offices and forwarded it to Pretoria. There it will be examined by William Shamus O'Brien, Attorney-general of the Transvaal, the officer appointed under the "Suppression of Communism Act" to conduct an inquiry into the affairs of The Guardian.

Later issues of the paper announced the determination of the publishers "to continue publication as usual, insisting on their right to function freely in this country." The paper editorialized that "the attack on The Guardian is the beginning of the end of press freedom in South Africa. With the wild cry of 'Communism' the government hopes to induce the public to accept the suppression of The Guardian. With the equally sinister cry of 'control' the government hopes to reduce the so-called English or Opposition press to impotence by means of the Press Commission."

## LINKED TO ATTACKS

The Guardian linked the raids on its offices with the recent police attack on Africans in the Witziesshoek Reservation. "This pattern of life is being imposed upon the South African people by a minority government whose panic and fear of the people is driving it to ever-increasing extremes of tyranny," the paper warned.

It cited the statement of the national executive committee of the African National Congress on the Witziesshoek affair, in which many Africans were killed, scores wounded, and a police dragnet thrown around the reservation to arrest the wounded and others suspected of participating in the fighting.

"By their restrictive and undemocratic policies," said the African National Congress, "the government has constituted itself the enemy of democracy and must bear full responsibility for the grave and

unfortunate events which have occurred at Witziesshoek."

According to The Guardian's investigators, the event which precipitated the clash was the refusal of four tribal spokesmen to appear before the government's commission set up to investigate recent disturbances in the reservation. The four spokesmen refused because of the presence of a great force of police in the reservation. They promised to appear later during the week.

But the government sent a column of armed police to search for

them with subpoenas demanding their presence at the commission. The column came upon a gathering of 600 Africans a few miles from the Witziesshoek police station and ordered them to disperse. The Africans refused.

The police opened up with Sten guns on the Africans, many of whom stood their ground and fought back with sticks and stones. The next day, police searching for the wounded, found trails of blood leading into the mountains, where they discovered the bodies of many of the victims.

## Mexican Liberal Raps Truman on A-Bomb

[Note.—Fernando Rosenzweig is a well-known Mexican liberal editor. This statement was written in response to a request of the Daily Worker for comment on President Truman's threat to use the atom-bomb and on the Korean situation.]

By Fernando Rosenzweig  
MEXICO CITY

The policy followed by Gen. MacArthur in Korea is evidently intended to prevent any peaceful settlement of the conflict and to prepare the way for the initiation—the sooner or better—of large-scale military operations against the People's Democratic Republic of China. This would lead, finally, to the worst catastrophe of history: the third world war.

The last of the offensives launched by MacArthur in Northern Korea proved this point irrefutably. This offensive was ordered despite the fact that England, France and other allies of the United States, members of the Atlantic Pact, were in favor of

halting the advance of the North American forces and thus keeping open the doors to an honorable negotiation with China. This possibility was strengthened by the presence in Lake Success of the delegates of the people's government of Peking.

MacArthur's attack was intended to liquidate these favorable perspectives for peace. His announced objective of reaching the Manchurian border before Christmas was designed to present the United Nations with an accomplished fact, irrespective of any arrangement that could be arrived at. That would, moreover, permit him to advance the preparations for the plan against China.

The fact that an offensive undertaken in such bad faith has resulted from the military viewpoint in a fiasco, whose magnitude astounds laymen throughout the world, proves, apart from the traditional ineptitude of MacArthur, that he is animated by the aim of carrying forward aggression regardless of the technical laws and moral principles of war. It did not matter to him that he was making a bloody mockery of his men by promising them an impossible return (impossible unless the aggression ends—Ed.) of eating Christmas turkey at home.

The same desire to drag China into the war appears in the declarations made by MacArthur in Tokyo to explain the defeat of his troops. He complained of lack of authority to proceed to the immediate bombing on a grand scale of Manchuria, where North American planes have already dropped "by mistake" some bombs over important objectives. He said, moreover, that the reverse was due to the unexpected presence of Chinese troops who arrived on the battlefield without the North Americans being informed of it. . . .

Fortunately, the Koreans have known how to confront the enemy heroically without being thrown off balance by the merciless attacks of enemy aviation launched equally over military centers and over cities, villages, cultivated fields, schools and hospitals—at

## 'Red Caps'

(Continued from Page 5)

that he shows no inclination of trying to build the Red Caps union, nor even of attempting to win back to the union former members who, despairing of any real militancy in their behalf, broke away and joined the AFL Red Caps. Moreover, they cite Townsend's raiding activities, in line with the raiding policies of the other rightwing CIO unions, against Left-led unions ousted by the CIO bureaucracy.

Many Red Caps express indignation over Townsend's raiding of the Food and Tobacco Workers union in Winston-Salem, N.C. This union, consisting predominantly of Negro women employed by the Reynolds Tobacco Trust, was a mainstay of the security of these women and their families. Red Caps express disgust and anger at the use made of their organization to deprive these Negro women of a livelihood.

It is also a matter that will not soon be forgotten amongst the rank and file of the UTSEA that Townsend failed to fight the railroad's petition to the ICC for the luggage rate increase.

Thus, the Red Caps face a period of real struggle for bare survival. Their struggle deserves the support of every working man and woman. For it is becoming daily clearer that an injury to one is an injury to all people who work in order to live.

tacks that instead of terrifying the people have raised their fighting spirit. The Korean resistance is an obstacle of the first magnitude to the plans of the aggressors.

Fortunately, too, China has given proof of an immense patience, and despite many hostile acts against her, has refrained from taking reprisals. She has limited herself to aiding the Korean people in the defense of their soil, and thus taking measures to protect her own frontiers against an enemy that is visibly menacing them.

Truman's veiled threat to utilize the atomic bomb to "resolve" the conflict in the Orient will not produce results different from those obtained by MacArthur thanks to other methods of mass destruction he is employing in Korea. The threat of the bomb—and even its use—will not destroy Korean resistance nor the resistance of any people. It will constitute, on the other hand, a new act of aggression—more criminal and damnable than the others. Those who throw the bomb will not be able to evade the historic responsibility of having carried to this extreme their desire to provoke war.

## What's On?

### Tomorrow Morning

TUESDAY MORNING Forum at Jefferson School will present Dorey Wilkerson on "Socialism, the Highest Form of Democracy," this Tuesday, Dec. 12, 10:45 a.m. Subs. \$1.

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## CRISIS RALLY TONITE



NOTE: This meeting was originally scheduled for ST. NICHOLAS ARENA. The Arena management, yielding to elements out to suppress free speech for those who oppose worldwide atomic slaughter, cancelled its contract. ST. NICHOLAS ARENA peace rally tickets will be honored at GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM, DEC. 11.

### SPEAKERS:

Prof. Joseph P. Fletcher, Charles Howard, Prof. Philip Morrison, Rev. Edward D. McGowan, Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., Rev. Willard Uphaus, Therese Robinson, Ernest DeMaio. Pual Robeson will receive World Peace Prize.

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## MacArthur Menaces Peace

(Continued from Page 3)

is to make MacArthur President. He is just the type of man-on-horseback they need in their ruthless drive for world mastery and the establishment of fascism. The stage was all set in 1948 to have MacArthur return in triumph in preparation for his grabbing the Republican nomination. But the flamboyant and ambitious general made the fatal mistake of submitting his name to the electorate in the Wisconsin primaries. The resounding defeat that he thereupon suffered at the hands of the people, killed for the 1948 campaign at least all chances of his getting the nomination. So he remained in regal splendor in his far off Japanese empire. MacArthur, with his newly-won reputation in Korea as a military "genius," was all set for another try for the Presidency, before his fame exploded with a loud report. But even now his dangerous ambitions should not be lightly dismissed.

The democratic forces in the United States, especially the labor movement, would do well to put a stopper to the military and political ambitions and schemes of MacArthur. He is a veritable symbol of militant American imperialism. His ultra-reactionary policies fit right in with the fascist trend of American monopoly capital, and his aggressive militarism is also particularly adapted to their warlike program. The sooner General MacArthur is yanked off his throne in the Far East and returned to private life in the United States, the better it will be for the welfare of our country and the peace of the world.

## Shop Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

among the painters' rank and file when it rejected a red-baiting proposal against Local 905 on the peace issue.

A reactionary delegate introduced a motion to prefer charges against Local 905 because it had sent a floral greeting to the Chinese People's Government delegation on its arrival at the United Nations. The motion was unanimously rejected and the District Council expressed the right of Local 905 to take such action.

The New York Labor Conference for Peace has already obtained 50 signatures from leaders in the Painters Union, including local officials, business agents and district council delegates. Among them are Sam Winn, business agent of Local 905; Paul Rosen, president of Local 905; Frank Wedel, president of Local 848, and Louis Weinstock, former president of the District Council.

AFL Paper Workers Union Local 107 provided 20 signatures to the Conference appeal.

Signatures included those of Leon Kuhl, business agent; Nick Patrone, business agent; Rubin Marous, business manager; Walter Zack, welfare chairman; Nathan L. Smith, treasurers, and board members and shop chairmen.

### FROM LOCAL 65

A group of organizers and shop workers from Local 65, a partial list of 30 names, was revealed by the Conference among supporters of its statement. Such Local 65 leaders as Cleveland Robinson, Mary Murphy, Kenneth Sherbell, Jack Greenspan and Bernard Siegel, were among the signers.

Local 430's Steward Council of the United Electrical Workers, representing 7,000 workers, adopted a resolution to sign the Conference statement. The local called on all shops to back the appeal.

### BIG UE DISTRICT

District Four of the UE, representing 40,000 workers, last Thursday adopted a unanimous motion for a cease-fire armistice in Korea, withdrawal of all foreign troops and negotiation by all major powers including the People's Government of China, for peaceful negotiation. District 4 sent their resolution to President Truman and Trygve Lie and proposed in addition that a labor delegation submit the message to all the big powers at the United Nations.

Local 475 of the UE and leaders of the Social Workers union have also been active in sponsoring and spurring union support of the Conference statement.

The Los Angeles Labor Conference for Peace announced over the weekend that its campaign for an end to the war in Korea has met with wide response.

Elise M. Monjar, secretary to the Conference, said that 50 shops in the needle trades industry in Los Angeles, had already wired President Truman urging peace in Korea and calling for big power talks. "While we have no other

specific figures on the most recent situation

"I can tell you that we have more activity here in the basic industries and shops than we have yet had," she said, in recounting the success of the West Coast labor peace move.

A second delegation of East Side women to Lake Success was scheduled to take place this week. On Thursday, a group of 60, all mothers or grandmothers, many with young children along, were refused admission at the United Nations atge. A statement they left read, in part: "We ask for a cease-fire order in Korea and urge the big powers, including People's China, to sit down in conference, no matter how long it takes to prevent the catastrophe of World War III."

### HOUSEWIVES' PLEA

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10—A delegation of young housewives demanded here Thursday that the City Council memorialize Congress to bring U. S. troops home from Korea by Christmas to prevent a third world war. When the councilmen refused, the women pledged to return in greater numbers. One of the dozen women, Mrs. Estelle Parness, succeeded in getting the Council to hear her brief statement, in which she asserted: "We don't want another war. We are just sick and tired of war and people being killed, our husbands, brothers and sons."

BELLAIRE, O., Dec. 10.—An editorial in the Times Leader, Ohio Valley daily newspaper, declared Wednesday: "A lot of people have claimed we never had any business in Korea in the first place. . . . As a matter of fact, we are in Korea engaged in a war declared by one man only—Harry Truman—and one that wasn't even sanctioned at the start by the United Nations, for Mr. Truman first ordered the attack and then got the UN to approve it."

TACOMA, Dec. 10—An immediate armistice in Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops is urged on the United Nations and the Truman administration in a telegram sent by the Tacoma chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP also urged that the Chinese People's Republic be seated in the United Nations and that steps be taken to mediate the Korean crisis. The actions were taken at a broad meeting in which members of the World Federalists and the Fellowship of Reconciliation participated.

Officers of the chapter said that many individual telegrams and air mail letters have also been dispatched to President Truman calling for such action.

### 60 METHODIST PASTORS

DETROIT, Dec. 10—In the Albion-Lansing area, 60 Methodist ministers have unanimously passed a resolution condemning the A-bomb as un-Christian and predicting that its use would "undemine all those professions of friendship and good will which we have re-

## Report MacA

(Continued from Page 3)

B-29's showered bombs on Pyongyang and its two airfields. An air force communique said 500-pound demolition bombs were dropped on the two fields with "excellent results."

The New China News Agency, which reported the speech, said Kim made it in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

"Operating closely hand in hand, the glorious Korean people's army and guerrillas and the heroic Chinese people's volunteers have now liberated almost the entire area north of the 38th parallel and a part of the area south of it, are driving southward in pursuit of the enemy retreating in confusion and are continuing to launch big-scale annihilating battles," Kim Il Sung said.

Kim Il Sung warned, however, that "the enemy, though retreating in confusion, has not yet been thoroughly annihilated."

"The enemy still plots to stage a comeback to attain his heinous aim," he said, and difficulties still lie ahead. Final victory will be attained only "by overcoming difficulties through bloody struggle and sacrifice," he added.

"We must not allow the retreating enemy any breathing space, the chance to build new lines of defense and the time to reorganize his troops," Kim Il Sung said.

Guerrillas have started to attack "in every corner south of the 38th parallel," he said. He called on the army to "make swifter attacks" and for the guerrillas to make "incessant surprise attack, to intercept the enemy's ways of retreat and to destroy bridges so that not a single enemy can escape.

peatedly broadcast to the world."

Barney Hopkins, Vice President of the Michigan CIO, said: "I am not in favor of using the A-bomb in China, Detroit, or any other place."

"I would not be opposed to the seating of Communist China in the UN if it means peace."

An editorial in the Michigan State College newspaper strongly opposes use of the A-bomb. It states in part: "We must not use the atom bomb. We must not use any mass destruction weapon. The world trembles at the thought of thousands dying in the instance of an A-bomb blast and with perfect right. An atom bomb would mean the end of our civilization. It would mean the end of all hope for peace and reconstruction."

Dr. Chester A. McPheeters, president of the Detroit Council of Churches, told The Worker:

"No, I don't think we should use the bomb in China or Korea."

"I think we should cease fire and negotiate. No, I'm not willing to go so far as to say all foreign troops should get out of Korea now. I'm not willing to say Red China should be seated yet."

The Rev. Carlyle F. Stewart, pastor of Ebenezer A.M.E., largest Negro church in Detroit, told his congregation of more than 1,500 people: "The biggest battle of the war is not being fought in Korea, or Communist China, but right here in America. America is trying to tell the whole world how to make democracy work, and denying the same equality to all of its own citizens."

Art Grudzen, president of Dodge Local 3, United Auto Workers, said: "I certainly am opposed to using the atom bomb."

### SIGNS PETITION

Louis Machetta, president of Cadillac Local 22, UAW, said he had just signed a petition calling for no use of the A-bomb and negotiations for peace. He said the petitions were being circulated among the workers in the shop.

Rev. Charles A. Hill, vice-president of the Progressive Party of Michigan, called upon President Truman for an immediate cease fire order in Korea and for "the appointment of a special Mediation Commission . . . to bring about a settlement of the conflict."

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—An urgent

## Golden Gate Rally to Hear Reports by Peace Delegates

Americans will get the first report from the World Peace Congress tonight (Monday) at 8 p.m. when this country's delegates to the historic Warsaw parley report at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Avenue and 142 Street. The Harlem meeting opens a nationwide campaign for peaceful solutions of the war crisis. It was announced yesterday that Zack Milline, an eyewitness to the police killing of Negro ex-GI John Derrick on Pearl Harbor Day, will address the rally.

Sponsors of the meeting, the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the World Peace Congress, emphasized that besides providing an opportunity to hear first-hand reports of the World Peace Congress, the rally "is very definitely a citizen protest against U. S. military involvement in Asia."

Paul Robeson, who was denied a passport to attend the World Peace Congress, will receive to-

night the international peace prize awarded to him and Pablo Picasso at the Warsaw gathering of delegates from 81 countries. Rev. Edward D. McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church in the Bronx will make the presentation.

A feature of tonight's meeting will be descriptions by the returned delegates of life behind the mis-called "iron curtain." A group of speakers which included Dr. Holland Roberts, director of the California Labor School; Rev. Willard Uphaus, executive secretary of the Religion and Labor Foundation; Mrs. Theresa Robinson, civil liberties chairman of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, spent 10 days in the Soviet Union as guests of the Soviet Peace Committee.

There is special interest in the scheduled address of Charles P. Howard, Negro attorney and publisher who debated O. John Rogge at Warsaw and was acclaimed by the more than 2,000 delegates.

plea to India's Prime Minister Nehru to assist personally in negotiations to end the threat of a third world war was voiced by a group of notables including Thomas Mann, Nobel Literature Prize winner; Profs. Kermit Eby and Robert J. Havighurst and Dean John B. Thompson of the University of Chicago; and Bishop W. J. Walls, Secretary of the Board of Bishops of the A.M.E. Zion Church.

Text of the plea, which was dispatched in the form of a cablegram to Nehru in New Delhi and released through the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, backed his most recent proposals for peace including an immediate cease-fire and settlement of the Korean crisis by negotiations in which all interested parties, including the Peoples Republic of China, would be represented.

The cable, which urged Nehru to fly to Peking, Washington and Lake Success to personally participate in "negotiations to avert the horrors of World War III," was also endorsed by Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, chairman, World Day of Prayer Committee, United Council of Church Women; Professor Linus Pauling, California Institute of Technology; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Hebrew Union College; Aubrey Williams, editor of "The Southern Aflamer"; and the Reverend W. H. Jernagin, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches.

This cablegram marked the beginning of a peace offensive by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives for "Peace by Christmas."

## UN Debate

(Continued from Page 2)

now before the Political Committee calls on the Assembly to take note of the "grave threat to the peace and security of the peoples, represented by the continued intervention in Korea of the armed forces of the United States of America and of the armed forces of the other states taking part in that intervention."

The committee resumes debate Monday. Thus far, Peru and Belgium have declared in favor of the six-power resolution.



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Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.







# 'Nat Turner'-An Exciting Theatrical Experience

**NAT TURNER**, a play by Paul Peters. Produced by People's Drama and presented at 212 Eldridge St. (F Train to Houston St.). With Frank Silvera (as Nat Turner), Donald Thompson, Milroy Ingram, Lee Nemetz, Maxwell Glanville, Michael Lewin and others. Sets and costumes by Idell Carruth. Inter-scenic music from the collection of Lawrence Gellert's Negro Songs of Protest sung by Al Moss, Charles Riley, Mort Freeman. Arranged by Al Moss. Directed by Gene Frankel.

By Bob Lauter

IN 1831, the Negro Nat Turner led an uprising of slaves in Virginia. The uprising failed, yet it was the kind of failure on which freedom builds. It helped inspire the entire anti-slavery movement, and further imbued the Negro people with a sense of their own strength, their own destiny.

With this as his theme, Paul Peters has written the three-act drama, *Nat Turner*. The play tells of a man who began by fighting for his individual freedom, and ended with the knowledge that the individual can not win freedom apart from his people.

*NAT TURNER* is an exciting and moving play. No other play comes to mind in which the actual social degeneracy of a slave society is so effectively portrayed.

Here we see Nat Turner's owner, the "good" slave-master and Salathiel Francis, a man brutalized by an institution on which he thrives. Here we see the Negro people accepting the religion of their masters and turning it into a revolutionary weapon.

Such scenes as that in which the hunted Nat Turner voluntarily returns to the plantation and the whip so that he may again be among his people, give us a deeper understanding of the meaning of heroism. The entire relationship between Turner and his wife, Stasia, is beautifully drawn. In its presentation of human relationships in a slave society, the play fulfills the function of art as a medium which illuminates some aspect of life and living.

**FRANK SILVERA** as Nat Turner, Howard Wierum as Salathiel Francis, and Maxwell Glanville as Highgrass, all offer finely-conceived performances. Milroy Ingram and Ruth Attaway act the parts of Stasia and Naomi Eppes with subtlety and skill. And these few do not stand alone among a number of fine performances. Here and there the problems of



**FRANK SILVERA** as Nat Turner, Donald Thompson (Redie, his son) and Milroy Ingram (Stasia, Nat Turner's wife), in a scene from the Paul Peter's play "Nat Turner" now being presented nightly except Monday at 212 Eldridge St. (F Train to Houston).

Turner in the conditions of slavery. This was done of course without the beneficent help of the northern white.

This is not to belittle the contributions of the white abolitionists but to point out that this device does belittle the genius of the Negro people.

The second serious error lies in the disposition which the playwright has made of Joseph Travis, Nat Turner's master. Travis was the "kindly" slave-owner who sickened at the sight of blood, hated brutality, never whipped his slaves. In the play, Travis ends by going to the swamp to hunt Turner with a gun.

But history tells a different story. Nat Turner killed Travis. Why did Peters hesitate to show Turner killing the "kindly" slave-owner? Did Peters believe that this would weaken his hero? But this action of Turner's represented strength, not weakness. It proved that Turner was fighting slave society, not this or that slave-owner. It proved that Turner recognized that the crime of the south was not that of whipping slaves, but of owning them.

**TURNER** led a band of sixty in his uprising. The playwright necessarily shows him with only a handful of these. Turner has struggles and conflicts with this handful, and at times his basic quality, that of the leader of his people, is obscured. Now and then we are allowed to forget that hiding in the swamp are those who followed him implicitly even though they must have known that death had as good a chance as freedom.

There are minor criticisms, such as the writing of the character, Highgrass, for whose rejection of Turner's leadership we are insufficiently prepared. But the two women characters, Stasia and Naomi Eppes, lend much strength to the fabric of the drama. Peters does a fine job in revealing the warmth and strength of Turner's wife, Stasia, and the shrewd daring of Naomi Eppes.

**ANY CRITICISM** of *Nat Turner* must be seen in the context of the play as a whole, and its total impact. *Nat Turner* is an exciting theatrical experience. It has a vitality and intensity which enable it to sweep over some of its weaknesses. It is a human play with a direct and powerful relevance to the struggles of the day. The co-author of *Stevodore* has again made a genuine contribution to the people's theatre.

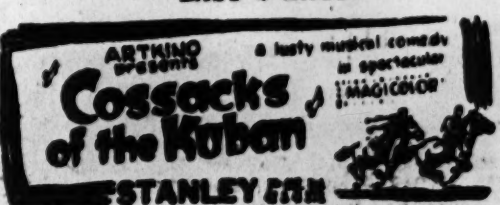
## New Volume on 'Woman Question'

In answer to a wide and growing demand, International Publishers will issue in January *The Woman Question*, the first collection of the basic writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin on this important subject.

The first section of the book traces the origins of the woman question in primitive society and lays the theoretical basis for the material that is to follow.

What is the place of the woman question within the class struggle? The book presents a number of selections which show how capitalism itself creates the conditions for woman's emancipation and how the working class, in its struggle for socialism, must of necessity deal with this question. A final section takes up the problems and progress of the emancipation of women in the living reality of the Soviet Union in all fields of life and shows how the theoretical questions analyzed by Marx and Engels nearly a century ago have been and are being solved.

LAST 2 DAYS!



## HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

### Chaplin's Great 1916-17 Comedies Banned on Daily News' TV Station

**STATION WPIX** which is owned by the N. Y. Daily News dropped its scheduled series of 1916-17 Charlie Chaplin comedies after receiving ONE letter of protest from the Hudson County, N. J. Department of the Catholic War Veterans.

The protest which was signed by Joseph R. Fehrenback, CWV department commander accused Chaplin of "communist leanings."

He quoted from the California Un-American Committee's report of 1949 which listed Chaplin with many other film personalities as having "followed the Communist Party line over a long period of time." He said that "a man with very definite Communist leanings" should not be held up "as an idol to the American public."

Is he suggesting that only men with very definite anti-Communist leanings like Al Capone, Adolphe Hitler and Adolphe Menjou should be held up as an idol to the American public?

"It makes no difference if the pictures were made five, ten, twenty or more years ago," he contended. "Entertainment for Art's sake just does not exist when you talk about communism." The commander is illiterate as well as reactionary. What he is trying to say has been said much better by the Nazis. He is demanding the burning of all the works, including the accepted classics of an artist whose politics are not shared by the witch-hunting un-American committee.

**ONE OF THE** Chaplin films that did get screened on the Daily News' television station before the protest letter was received was *The Immigrant*. This brilliant 1917 (war year) comedy contained a powerful criticism of American class society. It opened with a shot of the statute of liberty as an immigrant ship enters New York harbor, and following that Chaplin shows us the steerage passengers being brutally shoved and herded like cattle.

The Catholic War Veterans commander who is advertising production manager for the American Bankers Association was not only protesting *The Immigrant*. Fehrenback has had it in for Chaplin ever since his 1940 film *Great Dictator* failed to lump Stalin with Hitler.

The N. Y. Daily News has also been gunning for the maker of *Modern Times* and *Monsieur Verdoux* because of Chaplin's consistent stand for American-Soviet friendship and because he came out strongly for the opening of the second front during the war against Hitler fascism. The News' television station evidently got its wires crossed when it decided to book the Chaplin films.

**THE CATHOLIC** commander thanked WPIX for having recently televised an anti-Communist film, but added, "why undo the good work you have done so far by showing Chaplin films?"

Goebbels once applauded 20th Century Fox for making the anti-Communist film *Public Deb No. 1* but added, "why undo the good work you have done so far by showing the films of the seven-year-old 'Communist agent' Shirley Temple."

Fehrenback boasted that his veterans group had protested the scheduled appearance of Jean Muir last August on the NBC television version of *The Aldrich Family*. Miss Muir was dropped by the sponsor following publication of her name in *Red Channels* and despite her protestations that she was anti-Communist.

His veterans group, Fehrenback said, is now engaged in a "program against communism" and has succeeded in "preventing or curtailing" the showing of Chaplin's *City Lights* in several Jersey theatres.

Listen closely and you'll hear the crackling flames on the Opernplatz in Berlin in 1933 when a mob made up of hundreds of Fehrenbacks in storm trooper uniforms sacked the libraries and burned the books of some of the greatest writers who ever lived.

handling a large cast on an inadequate stage get out of hand for a moment, but this is a minor consideration. The sets, suggested with a minimum of props, are successful.

We know that Nat Turner was a runaway slave who returned to lead an uprising after seeing a vision in the wilderness, a vision which told him to lead his people in a fight for freedom. Did the prophet in Nat Turner ascribe a supernatural reason for his own conclusions? Or was he simply expressing himself in Biblical cadences?

**PETER OPENS** and closes his drama with this vision. He has tried to give it reality by intro-

ducing the symbolic figure of a Yankee trader who speaks to Turner in the swamp, and then convinces Turner that he must lead his people rather than seek freedom for himself alone. The trader is the "snake" that spoke to Turner in the wilderness.

This, unfortunately, is the most serious weakness of the play. As a theatrical device it is superficially effective. But a moment's reflection reveals it as a mistake. It weakens the character of Turner by suggesting that he achieved his leadership under the tutelage of a white man. Yet available material on Turner demonstrates that this was definitely not the case. It was the triumph of the Negro people that they produced a Nat

## WILL CCNY BOUNCE BACK?

(Continued from Back Page)

early lead of fourteen points can be overcome, but the way this team nursed the ball City would have had to score virtually every time it got the ball. And this was not a good shooting night for City. Roman and Roth were way off. Only Warner, high with 11, looked anything like his usual self.

Missouri may have set a pattern for future teams in playing City, refusing to run and shoot with the champs, dropping back to double team Roman and clog up the inside, deliberately risking set shots which are not City's long point, not with Cohen out anyhow. The impression was that Missouri is a good underrated team which will do well from here in. We'll be watching.

For City, the question is how the team will react and bounce back after this fiasco. It's been a long time between defeats, last February and 12 games ago to be exact, and the nation's top powers went down in order during the two tournaments. The feeling here is that City still has the talent, will figure it a bad night, "out of the system," and bounce back with some sharpness against Washington State Thursday. Anyhow, any vague notions of that near impossible dream, an undefeated season, are squelched early enough.

**MANHATTAN WAS ALSO** taken by surprise, losing its Garden opener as last year, to underdog Siena of Albany. Only Harrell, of the visitors was back, but this springy 6-1 operative is a tremendous ballplayer and has some nice new playmates. Kellogg, the Jaspers' 6-8 soph, was high with 11, handles himself well, but needs some work on defense. Inescapably, Siena branded itself to the onlookers as the smoother, more thoroughly coached team.

**COURT NOTES:** Going back

to Friday night in case you missed it, Brooklyn College's scrappy band knocked off St. Francis to up its position nicely. . . . Down at Philly Saturday night, Kansas hung out the storm signals for St. Johns tomorrow night by whipping St. Josephs 60-41, with 6-9 Lovelette scoring 32. . . . Colgate, which meets NYU in tomorrow's opener, bowed to strong Cornell, 55-51. . . . Brigham Young wound up a successful tour beating strong little Marshall of West Virginia 70-57. Much better looking than Denver, the Utah club should win its Conference title. In its trip it beat Niagara, Eastern Kentucky and Marshall and lost to CNY by two points. . . . Up at Buffalo, Canisius knocked off touring SMU 64-55, and Niagara whipped Denver 50-44.

Duquesne put in an impressive early bid for some recognition with a whopping 73-36 victory over a Texas A&M team which was good enough to beat Canisius at Buffalo. Two Brooklinites, Art Goldberg and Hal Cerra, are the goods for the Dukes. . . . Columbia gave further evidence of its power in trouncing the New York AC 91-42, with sonb Molinas really hitting 'em. . . . Syracuse stayed unbeaten, nipping Penn State down at Nittany, always a good trick. . . . Penn opened the Ivy season by knocking off Yale.

In the midwest, Bradley stayed pure by beating De Paul at Chicago 72-63. Indiana's interesting Big Ten team waltzed thru touring Oregon State 72-45. Kentucky rolled on, beating Purdue 70-52. And for an illustration of the way basketball form can shift from one night to the next, UCLA and Oregon wound up a two-night series in which each alternated by beating the other by more than twenty could have beaten Missouri by twenty last night.)



# GIANTS NIP EAGLES, BROWNS WIN, BOTH LOOPS IN PLAYOFFS SUNDAY

## Rugged 9-7 Win at Philly Clinches Tilt with Cleveland

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The New York Giants posted nine points in the first period today and then held off the Philadelphia Eagles to win 9-7 and tie the Cleveland Browns for the American Conference championship of the National Football League.

The Giants, in a do-or-die struggle, won when the Eagles cast-off Bob McChesney caught a pass which set up the field goal, the ultimate margin between the two teams, and also caught the pass which gave the Giants their only touchdown.

They were the standout plays which carried the Giants into a playoff with the Cleveland Browns for the conference title next Sunday at Cleveland. But they were only mileposts in a frenzied exhibition which included goal line stands, a snow storm, an injured official, and a Steve Van Buren appreciation day which netted the Eagle halfback \$5,000 in the form of an automobile and other gifts.

A 79-yard touchdown run by Eagle tackle Jay MacDowell recalled in a clipping penalty imposed on the Eagles, a are of fist-cuffs by players in the final minutes and an injury to Giants end Ray Poole added for a lively afternoon.

Poole, place kicking specialist, broke a small bone above his right ankle when he was blocked going down field in his opening kickoff of the game. He was carried from the field on a stretcher. He probably will be lost to the Giants for their play-off game.

The game was tense throughout, but never more so than in the third period when MacDowell's touchdown run was nullified by a clipping call by referee Emil Heintz.

At the time the Giants led 9-7. They were on the Eagles six when a bevy of Birds broke through and pounced on Travis Tidwell when he attempted to pass. Tidwell fumbled and MacDowell grabbed the ball and headed goalward with a convoy of three Eagles.

The last Giant was blotted out on the Eagles 36 and MacDowell went the distance. But the cheers of 26,440 fans turned to boos when Heintz called the last block a clip and penalized the Eagles 15 yards from the spot.

As matters turned out, the only field goal Randall Clay, former Texas back, ever made in his life menta the Giants ictory.

### BEARS BEAT LIONS

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—George Blanda booted two field goals today to give the Chicago Bears a 6 to 3 win over Detroit and put them into a playoff game with Los Angeles next Sunday for the championship of the Western Division.

## roundup . . .

Bob Murphy, who KO'd Jimmy Beau at the Garden Friday night in the 7th before a "studio" crowd of 6,000, files a challenge today for a title fight with light heavy champ Joey Maxim. . . Ray Robinson scored his second straight European KO, belting out Holland's middleweight champ, Luc Van Dam, in the fourth at Brussels before 15,000.

Down at St. Pete, trade talk perked up again. Latest is a Giant offer for the veteran Card southpaw Breechen. Durocher gave Marion a list of names he could pick from. . . Dodgers want Andy Pafko of the Cubs for left field or maybe third base. Trade bait, pitchers Erskine and Banta, catcher Edwards.

White Sox turned down the offer for pitcher Scarborough and first baseman Robinson. The Yanks offer a mess of second string pitchers and Cliff Mages. Want Bauer, and Stengel isn't letting Bauer go. Red Sox now working on it with Zarilla, Dobson among the names mentioned.

Wes Fesler found coaching at Ohio State a little too much for the nervous system, and quit, saying, "The tension brought about by the tremendous desire to win football games for Ohio State has reached a point where definite consideration for my health has become involved."

### PRO SCORES

N. Y. Yanks 51, Baltimore 14. Pittsburgh 28, Chi Cards 7. Cleveland 45, Washington 21. N. Y. Giants 9, Philadelphia 7. Chi Bears 6, Detroit 3.

## BOSOX GET SCARBOROUGH, WIGHT FROM WHITE SOX

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 10.—The Chicago White Sox today traded pitchers Ray Scarborough and Bill Wight to the Boston Red Sox for outfielder Al Zarilla and pitchers Joe Dobson and Dick Littlefield. It was a straight player transaction with no cash involved.

Scarborough, a 32-year-old right-hander, long had been coveted by many teams in attempted deals with the White Sox. Traded by Washington to the White Sox last

## OTTO HEAVES TO 45-21 WIN OVER 'SKINS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Otto Graham put on an amazing sharpshooting performance in a swirling snowstorm today as he fired four touchdown passes that paced the Cleveland Browns to a "must" 45 to 21 victory over the Washington Redskins.

Graham's mighty passing arm, clicking for 23 completions out of 31 attempts and a total yardage of 321, brought the Browns from behind three times in a triumph that sent Cleveland into a playoff game with the Giants.

On the last play of the first half, the Browns' fullback, Marion Motley, was chased from the game for throwing a punch at Redskin guard Gene Pepper. Motley had piled up 46 yards in four attempts and his absence hung a greater burden on Graham.

Soccer by Periods:  
Cleveland -- 0 14 14 17-45  
Washington -- 7 7 7 0-21  
Touchdowns—Cleveland—Jones, 2, Baumgardner, Lahr, Groza, Phelps. Conversion—Groza 6; Field Goals, Groza. Washington—Justice, Taylor, Dudley. Conversions — Dudley 3.

### Fur JC Softball Champs Feted

Members of the undefeated championship Furrier Joint Council softball team will be feted and awarded new jackets at a sports dinner tonight at Rosoff's Restaurant. Irving Potash, Council manager, will make the presentations. The softball team swept through a schedule in the Chelsea Industrial League, as well as winning the labor championship.

In addition fifty-one awards will be made for outstanding union sportsmanship.

## on the scoreboard by lester rodney

### Some Stray Thoughts, Not All Sports . . .

NOW THAT Connie Mack is no longer an active manager, guess which managers lead the two leagues in number of years with the same team. Billy Southworth of the Braves leads the National with five. Next to him is Billy Meyer of Pittsburgh with three, and he just squeezed through because of a two-year contract which Branch Rickey was characteristically reluctant to pay off. In the American, the long term leader is none other than Zack Taylor, with the Browns three long years. Ain't that something? Mack, of course, lasted so long as unsuccessful manager of the A's for one reason. He was also the owner. A look is those statistics gives all the answer—you need to the reasons why so many capable baseball men like Clyde Sukeforth, John Corriden, the late Art Fletcher, and after a while even Bill McKechnie, preferred coaching to managing.

THE FREE PRESS:—The papers keep screaming that we must arm, must be strong, must pay more taxes, must disrupt our lives, and finally must be blown to hell in atomic war all because of Russia. On Thursday five Americans, including an educator, a minister and an attorney, returned from Russia and told reporters that everywhere in that country people wanted peace and were busily working for a better life in a peaceful world. Did you look for even a teeny weeny mention of this tremendous news the next day in the News, Mirror, Times, Tribune and all the rest of the "newspapers"? So did I.

SPORTS QUIZ: What National League manager said this while battling the league office: "There is no organization on the face of the earth, except the National League, that will convict an accused man without a hearing. WE MIGHT AS WELL BE IN RUSSIA." Answer at the end of the column.

AND HOW DOES the columnist stand? Letter in Mirror columnist Dan Parker's column the other day from Miami is signed "New York Visitor" and discusses the Ray Robinson-Bobby Dykes fight scheduled there for January. The letter says: "I've sounded out a lot of people on the proposed mired match here between Dykes and Robinson. Most of them feel it will create trouble. . . . Most Southerners think it would create trouble outside Miami. They feel the Negro people themselves are against it. . . ."

Who is this "New York Visitor"? Was it Muss-em-up Arthur Wallander maybe? And how come the forthright Mr. Parker runs this letter with no comment of his own? Does he too think it a bad idea for the greatest fighter in the world to show his stuff in Florida? If not why didn't he indignantly say so?

CULTURE DEPT: If the Danish delegates to the United Nations happened to pass the Squire Theatre on 8th Avenue just off 42nd Street recently, they would have seen big ads outside reading Lets Go Nature! Doublefeature, one picture called Nature Boy and the other Nature Girl. One poster showed a big hunk of man leering from the woods. The other, advertising Nature Girl, luridly portrayed a half clad woman with very little neckline and a skirt pulled high. An additional attraction was something called Models From Paris.

What's this got to do with the visiting delegates from Denmark? Only this. If they came real close to the "Nature Girl" poster and looked very hard they would find in tiny print the single word "Ditte." This is the name of a serious Danish language film about peasant life, a movie adaptation of the novel by that giant of modern literature, Denmark's Martin Andersen Nexø. This is how such a picture is displayed under "free enterprise." This is the "civilization" of the western world that MacArthur wants to carry to the "hordes" of Asia. This is the "way of life" that the New York Post wants the benighted people of Europe to know more about via the "Voice of America."

EVER WONDER HOW a ballplayer feels about being traded? Here's one reaction. When Branch Rickey recently suggested that the St. Louis Cards try to get Gene Hermanski from Brooklyn, the Dodger outfielder said vehemently, "No ball player likes to be traded. After all, I have my home and family here." Now there's a thought!

HISTORY REMINDER: Quote from a wire service story telling how some American officers frankly admitted underestimating the ability of the people of Asia to fight. "We really thought that one look at our American uniform and the gooks would turn tail and run for the border."

Wasn't that just about what the British redcoats figured at Lexington and Concord?

John J. McGraw of the New York Giants, year 1905, speaking of Czarist Russia.

## English Reaction

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Americans call it "football", but here's the way it looked to London Daily Mirror writer James Staff when he covered a game between two U. S. Army elevens from Germany:

"Mister it's a puzzling game. First you have two small armies of young men with more padding than a horsehair sofa. What with the padding, the crash helmets

and the long-spiked boots, they looked like men from the moon or the Mars Athletic Club.

"What really caught my eye were the two pretty cheerleaders. Half the time I had one eye on the cheerleaders and for the rest of the time I had both. It came as a surprise to find they were English. . . ."

"I'll say this for the game—it's practically the only thing the Americans aren't exporting—the padding, the crash helmets which is a relief to me, mister."

## Will City Bounce Back?

By Lester Rodney

Nat Holman warned there'd be nights like that, but none of us really believed him. So the writers as well as the capacity crowd of 18,000 at Madison Square Garden Saturday night watched unbelievably as a completely untouted Missouri team knocked off the national champs by the scandalous score of 54-37.

The stunning thing about it was its total unexpectedness, and that may be part of its explanation. Here were City's double tourney champs, up successfully to an early peak to meet the challenge of high rated Brigham Young. They beat the powerful Utah club by two points Tuesday night. Now comes Missouri, sixth place finishers in their conference last year,

losers to Washington of St. Louis in their only game this year, with nobody standing bigger than 6-3, for a little relaxation for the City players and a pleasant Saturday night for the local students and alumni.

Boom! Make no mistake about it, Missouri was a fine team, playing as if they had been planning this game for months. They couldn't have had their minds on their opener with Washington, not with the nation's prime target coming up next. So here are two different mental attitudes to start. One team with the inevitable feeling of a relatively soft game after a tremendous fight with possibly the best team they would meet all year. The other team, Missouri, comes

in with this as their big target. This is what Holman meant by saying that every team would be pointing for City and there might be nights when City wouldn't have it. "They're just college boys," he warned us. You can't stay "up" in modern schedules all the time.

THE GAME ITSELF was no fluke. Missouri was much the better team. A careful, ball handling team on the Oklahoma A&M pattern, it ate up the clock whenever it had the ball, took its shots only with a couple of men back to pick up City's fast break, and cashed in on some unbelievably accurate spot shooting by the littlest guy on the floor, 5 foot 10, 150 pound Heineman. With some teams an (Continued on Page 11)